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BADGER & MANLEY,
Propr's Maine Farmer, Augusta.
Feb. 1, 1888. 13tf

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of January, 1889.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of THOMAS STAFFORD, late of Hallowell, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 1w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has been duly appointed special Administrator on the estate of MARY ANN AIKES, late of Hallowell, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

LENDALL TITCOMB.
Jan. 14, 1889. 10*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of JOSEPH KNOWLES, late of Manchester, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

RUFUS K. STUART.
Jan. 14, 1889. 10*

KENNEBEC COUNTY ....*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of January, 1889.*

MARGARET D. SLATER, Administratrix on the estate of JOHN G. SLATER, late of China, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of Administration on the estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 11*

KENNEBEC COUNTY ....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of January, 1889.*

R. K. HARRIMAN, Administrator on the estate of ASA GILE, late of Readfield, in said county, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, etc., viz: A brick lot near the school house at Readfield Corner:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 11*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of GEORGE W. HALL, late of Mt. Vernon, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CAROLINE M. HALL.
Jan. 14, 1889. 10*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of NELLIE F. WEBSTER, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE A. PRESCOTT.
Jan. 14, 1889. 11*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of HARRISON GRAY, late of Windsor, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JASPER S. GRAY.
Jan. 14, 1889. 11*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of January, 1889.*

R. K. STUART, Administrator on the estate of LEVI GUPTILL, late of Belgrade, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 11*

KENNEBEC COUNTY ...*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of January, 1889.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of JOHN F. WHITTEN, late of Augusta in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 12*

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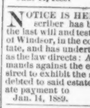
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VOL. LVII. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1889. No. 13.

Western sheep feeders claim that grades are best to fatten for profit. They take on more flesh and quicker for the same quantity of feed than pure bloods of any breeds.

The Chicago *Breeders' Gazette*, a leading live-stock journal, proclaims itself squarely opposed to using a scale of points in judging stock of any kind at the fairs.

A noted feeder of beef cattle in this State remarks, with as much of wisdom as humor, that he has found the way to make beef at a profit—"kill the animals when they are four weeks old."

Hon. F. D. Douglass of Vermont, who gave so acceptable a course of lectures at farmers' institutes a short time since, as reported in the *Farmer*, was the first dairyman in the country to introduce the deep, cold setting method of creaming milk.

J. H. Hale, whose services have been secured by the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture for the joint meeting of the board and the Pomological Society at Damariscotta, is Master of the State Grange of Connecticut.

The late meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's Association was pronounced by all hands the grandest success in the history of its twenty years of work. Such is the advantage of having a little money to work with. The State legislature recently appropriated a thousand dollars a year in aid of its work. Who can question but it will return ten fold in good works?

In regard to feeding potatoes to cows, Prof. Stewart says that "raw potatoes are not digestible, and only operate as a laxative food, and any considerable amount fed raw will reduce the milk instead of increasing it." Is it a fact that potatoes are absolutely indigestible in the stomach of domestic animals? Somebody has got a great deal to learn yet about feeds and feeding.

From the annual statement of the *American Grocer* it appears that the total pack of sweet corn in 1888 was 3,491,474 cases, of two dozen tins each, an increase over the pack in 1887 of 1,180,050 cases. This large gain is due to the multiplication of canning houses in the leading corn growing States, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa alone putting up about 1,000,000 cases, or nearly one-third of the supply.

A farmers' institute for Waldo county has been appointed to be held at South Montville, Tuesday, Feb. 19. The subjects to be treated are, "The relation of feeding to the fertility of the soil," "Commercial fertilizers and their use," and "The advantages of the associated system of butter making." Full and free discussions will be held. President R. W. Ellis, B. W. McKeen, G. M. Gowell, and the Secretary of the Board will attend.

As the time approaches for the assembling of the State Pomological Society at Damariscotta, Feb. 13th and 14th, the interest in the meeting increases. Since our notice of last week the Board of Agriculture has added to the list of speakers the name of J. H. Hale of Glastonbury, Conn., well and widely known as a successful small fruit cultivator, and an authority in all matters pertaining to the same. Such an array of talent has never been called together at any previous meeting of the society.

Calves, pigs, lambs and colts must be fed on foods rich in albuminoid material in order to build up growth. Bone, muscle, strength and vigor are wanted, not fat. The elements of which the food is made up are not changed in character by the digestive processes. The elements, then, found in the muscular development of the young animal must first exist in the food. The young man who says he want milk, clover hay, oats and linseed meal, not corn meal. The latter lays on fat but does not make muscle. Milk rich in cream is not best for young animals.

There are three different kinds of oranges in Florida, and these are again subdivided into various qualities: The Florida oranges proper, the Mandarins, and the Tangarines. Russets are the oranges proper that have become partly covered with a rusty color. It is supposed by some that the rust is caused by an insect that punctures the skin of the fruit while it is yet small. The rust, is believed by many to improve the fruit, as none of the sweet juices can evaporate through the rusty part. Various preparations have been used to prevent the rust, it is believed with some degree of success, for Russets are scarce this year and are at a slight premium.

Feed the plant and not the soil, is a good motto, and with our present knowledge it can easily be done. What do we want to feed the soil for but to raise plants? and then why not feed the plant, if it can be done as well? In the use of commercial fertilizers this is the true course. The man who tries to make his land "rich" by the application of commercial superphosphates has a costly job on hand, but by the use of the right materials properly prepared the plant can be fed and profitable crops produced. The farmer wants to produce crops rather than to enrich the soil. No farmer wants to buy commercial fertilizers to lay away in the soil for future crops. Feed the plant and get the returns at once.

Russia has sent enormous quantities of wheat to England during the past year, and India has also shipped considerably more to that port than in December, 1887. It is estimated that the total United Kingdom supplies of wheat since Sept. 1st, have been sufficient to increase stocks there 10,834,000 bushels, allowing for 4,000,000 bushels of weekly consumption. The outlook is for stocks larger than the normal average, on April 1st, next. The United States Government report of 10,000,000 bushels more wheat in the 1888 crop than had been announced in previous reports, together with the large stocks abroad, broke the wheat market 3¼ cents. The exports of wheat (and flour as wheat) from both coasts this week equal 1,301,000 bushels, against 1,082,000 bushels last week, and 2,330,000 bushels one year ago. The aggregate exports, both coasts, July 1st to date, are 52,393,000 bushels, against 80,125,000 bushels in a like share of 1887-88. The bulk of all the wheat going abroad continues to be from San Francisco and Portland, Oregon.

Reliable Teaching.

In advising a young Vermonter in regard to studies in agriculture, Dr. Hoskins wisely remarks: "The student of agriculture should keep an open mind, and beware of contracting prejudices quickly where he should rather be forming opinions slowly." And he further says in the same connection: "Perhaps the greatest single drag upon agriculture to-day, is the many unfounded prejudices of those who are trying to live by it."

No advice can be more timely or appropriate to the student of agriculture, young or old, than to draw conclusions slowly. Agriculture is a great study, vast in its breadth of comprehension. Any one who fixes conclusions from narrow premises or accepts prejudices for a law of action will hardly be able to catch on to the advance knowledge of the day in the full measure of its importance. Just here, however, the student encounters serious obstacles. We know full well how this is, for we have been tangled in its meshes. The rules of sound and successful practice brought down to date are not all found in the books. They must be studied from practice, from objects, and from the men who are working out these practices and dealing with these object lessons. Probably the erudite Doctor is correct in his claim that "unfounded prejudices are the greatest single drag upon agriculture to-day," if he would confine it to methods in practical work; but there is a still greater obstacle standing in the way of the student, and of his future practical work, found in the form of *hobbies*. The zeal which prompts a student to study, whether he be at work on the farm or connected with the agricultural college, opens his mind for the reception of knowledge, and prejudices are laid aside. But he encounters hobbies on every hand. Prominent figures in agricultural practice are riding these hobbies in every direction. It may be a particular breed of cattle that is fancied, a special line of trotting stock horses, or an implement, or a variety of product in which the advocate has a personal interest. Forthwith this is ridden on all occasions, at the fairs, in the agricultural papers and at farmers conventions. The student is not prepared to distinguish between the metal and the dross, and is bewildered, possibly deceived, only to find his error after years of unprofitable practice. Public teachers in agriculture have a grave responsibility in this direction, wherever their labors may be laid, in that they allow no one to be led astray by special pleading for a special object. It is for them to examine all things, but hold only that which is good.

Agriculture in the Legislature.

A hearing was held on Friday evening of last week, before the committee on agriculture of the legislature, on the request of the Board of Agriculture for an increase of $1000 for carrying on the farmers' institute work. The claims for this increase were ably and fully presented by R. W. Ellis, President of the Board, and supported in a clear and forcible manner by J. M. Deering, member from York, and F. S. Adams of Sagadahoc. The committee voted four to five (one being absent) "ought not to pass."

This is another example of the reception that agricultural interests meet at the hands of legislators, and the surprise is still further aggravated by the fact that it meets its defeat by the hands of those who are farmers themselves. Those who voted for the increase were Senators Haines of Kennebec and Daggett of Piscataquis, and Messrs. Shaw of Hartland, and Mitchell of Newfield. In this and all other agricultural matters, so far, that have come before them, these men have stood up nobly for the interests of agriculture, and their services will be appreciated by intelligent farmers all over the State.

The opposition to this increase (and other matters which have come before the committee) was led by Representative Burleigh of Vassalboro. In the vote he was supported by his colleague, Mr. Cain of Clinton, and by Messrs. Ferguson of Presque Isle, Fields of Auburn and Lamb of Deering, all farmers but the last. Verily the Grange still has a work on hand to educate the farmers up to an appreciation of their own business, and to a support of measures in its behalf. Money will be granted freely for other and for less important matters, while agriculture is ignored. Farmers of the State, when will you look to your own interests and come forward to their support? Are you never coming? Are the representatives of other interests, in support of your own? It has been supposed that some progress was being made towards a day of more intelligent and progressive action. Must we still look to lawyers and men of other industries to champion the work which belongs to you to do? Here is an example that looks like it. Farmers of the State, look at the list as given above.

A Good Record.

Mr. J. L. Pease, So. Exeter, is one of the farmers who believes in improved methods. Not being satisfied with what his cows were doing, he began December 1st to feed by system and ascertain the worth of each individual cow. From that date to January 17, 48 days, these three cows were each fed 12 lbs. of hay, two quarts each of shorts, corn meal and cottonseed daily. One dropped her last calf September, 1888, one in April, and one in October, '88. During the time mentioned one hundred and forty-two pounds of butter have been made, besides furnishing milk for the family. Feeding by system and balancing the ration, Mr. Pease has more than doubled the butter production of his herd. No stronger testimony for intelligent feeding could be produced, and the satisfaction realized by the farmer in securing a pound of butter a day from each cow, encourages him to enlarge his herd with the promise of sure returns.

The Apple Market.

The apple market all around is in a sadly depressed condition, from which it is not likely to recover till the approach of spring thins out the supply. After having shipped abroad over a million barrels, and still finding a burdensome supply left, the fact of the great bounty of the crop of '88 becomes apparent. Massachusetts towns have a considerable supply yet on hand. The apple market in New York State is in a deplorable condition. Reports received from forty-two different dealers show 300,000 barrels on hand. There are also some 105,000 barrels in the hands of the farmers. This report embraces all the apple-growing districts along the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, New York Central and Erie Railroads. This State has disposed of comparatively few of her great crop as yet, and probably has 200,000 barrels now awaiting a market. Meanwhile they are not keeping in first-class condition. Altogether the outlook is not encouraging.

Holsteins for Butter.

The Holsteins have been handled but a few years in this country. It is generally accepted that they are good milkers so far as quantity goes, but their value for butter making has not been so well settled. At the New York dairymen's meeting, Mr. Powell, the well known breeder of this kind of stock, spoke of their merits as butter makers, and claimed them a butter breed. Unfortunately for the public, as has been the case in all butter records of this breed, he refers only to the quantity of product. What the farmer wants to know is whether a ton of butter of like quality can be produced at less cost with a herd of Holsteins than with the dairy stock we now have. That is the question we want answered. Mr. Powell said:

"This breed of cows has not been well understood. It was originally known to be composed of large milkers, but in America, by means of proper feeding, it has also been made a butter breed. I tested every cow in our herd with this end in view, and the result is that they have shown as large an average yield as any on record. We have seven cows that have made over 100 lbs. of butter in 30 days, and sixty cows that have made 20 lbs. a week. I believe there are more cows of this breed that have made 100 lbs. a month than of any other breed. This result we accomplish by feeding. I would feed such a cow just as I would feed for the best general results. We use equal parts of bran, ground oats and corn meal for a ration in making butter test.

"The first cow of our breed that made a pound of butter from 17 lbs. of milk, was raised from 25 lbs. to that amount in about six weeks by the addition of corn meal and cottonseed meal to her usual feed. But in order to create a butter habit in a cow it ought to take a full year. The dividing line between profit and loss in a cow lies in the little extra feed given to her. It does not follow as a rule that the cow giving a small amount of milk will give a larger percentage of butter to the milk. On the contrary, I believe that the opposite is true, and our tests of different cows have given facts that back up this belief. The cow giving a large yield of milk must also be credited with the large amount of skim-milk."

A Prize Percheron.

Our illustration this week represents the Prize Percheron stallion "Favora," 3979 (3703,) owned by John W. Aikin, proprietor of the Elmwood Stock Farm, Scipio, Cayuga county, N. Y. This noble animal was a prize winner in the Percheron class at Bay State and New York State fairs of 1884-85-86-87-88. Favora 3979 (3703) is dark gray, 16½ hands, weight, 1790 lbs., foaled Feb. 28, 1883, imported 1884 by Mr. Aikin, bred by M. LaCount of Marsoncelles department of Orne, got by Favori, dam Margot, &c. Mr. Aikin's stock now consists of 200 Percherons and French coach horses. His new illustrated catalogue for 1889 is now ready. Send stamp to him for one.

Co-operative Dairying.

At the recent meeting of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, C. W. Clark, in a paper on "Co-operative Dairying," mentioned the following as three of the more important advantages of the system:

First. The skimmed milk is left on the farm, where it has a two-fold value, as by feeding to calves and swine, it is converted into a superior fertilizer. If carried away, as in the whole-milk system, it is selling the farm by the milk-can, and its value must be replaced by the purchase of other fertilizers.

Second. The expense of cream-gathering is by far the largest item on that side of the account, but the expense of collecting whole milk must be far greater, as it has four or five times the bulk and weight of the cream alone.

Third. It is the most equitable, as the keepers of highly-fed Jersey cows may get 18 spaces of cream or more per can, while poor stock, half-fed, will give their owner less than half that quantity. Each sells just what cream there is in his milk, and no more. The value of the cream per space is very nearly the same in either case.

Communications.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

An Enthusiastic Grange.—Dedication of North Jay Grange Hall.

Last Wednesday, Jan'y 30th, was one of the bright, charming winter days mortals are sometimes favored with, when the habit of staying at home seems easy to break. The members of North Jay Grange had not only this, but a good attendance, drawing them to their new Grange hall for an all day's session. It was the day set apart for the formal service of dedication. The hall is centrally located in North Jay, a village, by the way, that is to grow in the near future, as its granite quarries are utilized. This Grange, the tenth instituted in the State, was organized March 15, 1873, with twenty-three charter. The growth has been constant, if not rapid, and to-day there are one hundred and fifty-five brothers and sisters in fellowship. In these years about one thousand dollars' worth of property has accumulated.

The limits of the old hall having been outgrown, a lot was purchased last season, and granite foundations put in for a hall 32x60 feet. Before the work was completed, and stands as a monument to the enterprise and energy of the members. The building is two and a half stories, high basement, and when we first entered, when viewed from the outside, and doubly so when once the threshold is passed. In the basement, stalls for twenty-five horses have been built, for the grangers here feel the necessity of providing for the comfort of their horses while enjoying the pleasures of the weekly meeting. A store is to be finished in the first story, while in the second hall and anti-rooms. The hall is finished in hard wood, with stage, and every part testifies to the thoroughness of the work. In the upper story is the dining hall, with a seating capacity of over two hundred. The size of the building and land has been about twenty-two hundred dollars, all paid for but two hundred, and the whole is owned by the Grange or its members. The Grange was instituted here, where so large a number of all ages gather weekly for social and mental improvement.

The morning hour was occupied with the impressive service of dedicating, Bro. G. M. Twitchell, Fairfield representing the State Grange as dedicating officer. Fully two hundred members of this and other granges, with a few invited guests, were present. Sewall Young, Esq., of Wilton, as one of the visitors, spoke in high praise of the exercises, and of the worth of the Grange in the community. A most excellent choir furnished music during the day. A song by Bro. S. W. Keyes of Chesterville, and recitation by Sister Mabel Morse were highly appreciated, as were the songs by Sister Morse and Bro. Geo. Hodgkins. The address of Bro. Twitchell closed this session, his subject being "Grange Possibilities," an abstract of which is here given:

Contrasting the rapid changes, the condition of our homes and surroundings with former years, the lessons to be gained were declared to be those requiring close application and careful study. Methods and measures must be adapted to controlling influences. We make the world in which we live, and we are made by that world. Not alone in outward, but in the silent and unseen forces, are we reached and influenced, and in turn influence others. The age of miracles is our's. We close our eyes at night, hardly dreaming what the morning will bring to our vision. The store-house of nature is yielding its treasures in response to the call of intelligence and skill. The imprisoned sunbeams come forth to give us warmth, and the electric currents bear us and our messages with speed to other climes. The marvelous is of such common occurrence that it ceases to attract our attention. These things which minister so grandly to our comfort, force us in return to more intensive efforts, more intelligent application in every walk in life. If we fail to use these blessings for our highest good, we cannot reach the standard of manhood and womanhood which is our privilege and duty.

The ministry of steam, of electricity, and the myriad forms of labor saving machines, testifies to the opportunities open before us, stimulates the energies, quickens the activities, enlarges the sphere of action, and helps to a truer manhood. The outlook for successful farm operations lies in certain prescribed limits. Diversified agriculture as formerly practiced must give way to specialties. Permanent improvement of the farms must be the first great aim, and to secure this the possibilities of the Grange must be improved. Grange work to-day is in the line of the highest possibilities. It leads away from old ruts, seeks to explore new fields, and be of the greatest service to the individual member. The standard of life, like the milestones on the journey travelled, are behind us, and into the future we must look for the helps to grow the crops and make the conditions with which to live grandly.

Because these things are so, we have met here to-day to dedicate this hall to the interests of advanced and progressive agriculture. This hall, this organization in which we take just pride, have been the outcome of the changing conditions of the times. Out of the longings for greater social and intellectual advantages, the Grange came into the way to give form to the conception of life's work, to provide the opportunity for men and women to study the great questions of the day together, by the cultivation of the social qualities, make possible what was impossible before. In our own State we have seen the grand workings of the order. Fifteen years of growth and improvement are before us. What we would have been but for the order no one can say; what the Grange has accomplished no one can measure. It is the farmers' organization. Its fruits are not to be seen in town or city, but on hillside and valley. They are manifest in better agricultural methods, greater interest in education, and in these halls, standing like beacon lights to tell the world the worth and permanence of the order of Patrons of Husbandry. Whether members or not, a measure of its blessings falls on you. No man or woman eligible to membership can afford to remain outside the ranks of the Grange. It leads to-day in every reform in agricultural circles; it stands like a wall of defence, to protect its members from the evils which beset the farmer. Whatever the current in the direction of practical results. This hall stands as a monument to tell the story of the benefits of co-operation. Let that here in North Jay, men and women have banded together, labored year after year, cultivating fraternal relations and creating a desire for better homes until the hour arrived, and because these things had been realized, the hall could not suffice. No inscription is necessary on the walls to tell the passer by of the worth of this organization, for this substantial structure tells the story in language unmistakable.

Seeing so much that has already been accomplished, and believing in the possibilities and grandeur of greater results in the future, allow me to urge a few questions of importance as worthy careful attention and discussion. The work done by scientists in establishing the germ theory of disease, should arouse us to a better knowledge of sanitary matters. To provide pure air, water and abundant drainage, is an obligation resting on every householder. To know how to secure these at least expense, and also to provide for the best, requires study and careful attention.

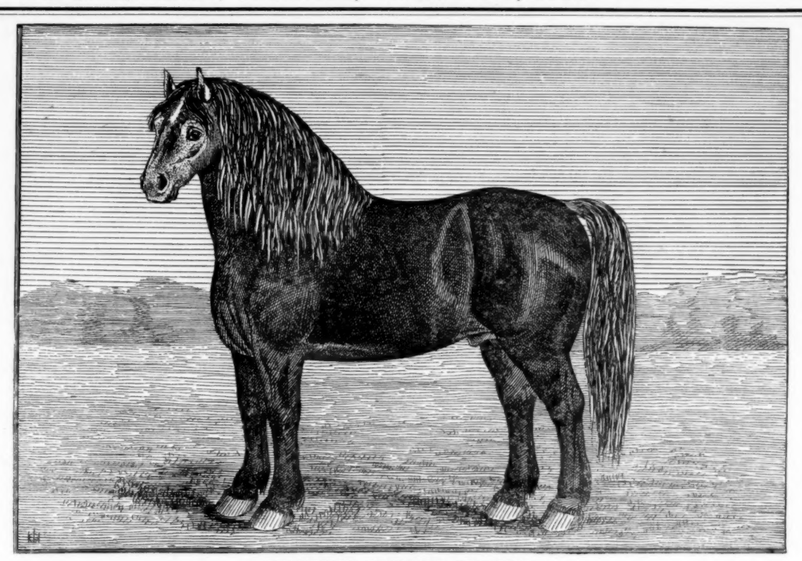
The benefits of a library and the selection and proper reading of books, opens the door for a broad field of discussion, and will tend to stimulate a love for good literature on the part of the younger members. The presentation of original papers, especially by the young, cannot be too highly emphasized, and in every way possible they be encouraged to take the lead in the literary work of the sessions. The importance of amusements as an educator and helper to the more complete grange work and to assimilate conflicting views of order that there may be no excess, and that the pleasures of the evening may be made to minister to the true growth of the order. The study of practical agricultural questions can only result in a large addition in order that members may be prepared to take advantage of the changing currents of trade and reap all possible advantage.

The largest possible number of members immediately interested in the programme, the greater the interest and the larger the regular attendance. The grange is worth nothing unless it helps and stimulates to a complete understanding of the laws of health and the duties and obligations of citizenship. Over and above all else it should be made a power to hold the young men to the State of Maine. A study of our resources here will surprise any one who is not become familiar with the varied possibilities of the State. The order has here a mission that cannot be realized by others, because nowhere else do we find unbroken fraternity gathering together for social and intellectual improvement.

There is no true success in life save as the compensation for honest labor. There is no real manhood or womanhood content with aught but honest work. We say this. Whatever you may do, let the thought of better homes and farms be uppermost in your minds, for then and then only will the truest success in life, and, or the possibilities of the grange realized.

In the evening another large audience gathered to listen to a paper on "Breeding and Feeding," by the same speaker. The paper, and the subject gave rise to many questions. Within the past three months this Grange has added twenty-one members, and now has seven applications waiting final action, with many more proposed. The building of the hall, and faithfulness and zeal of the members has awakened interest throughout all the surrounding country, and the principles of the order and its beneficent work is everywhere appreciated. The adjoining Grange in Wilton has also added twenty members since the Pomona meeting in November. To the good brothers and sisters who have labored to secure this hall great credit should be given. The results in after years will prove that they "builded better than they knew."

The bog is one of the most profitable of animals to be kept on the farm. The money invested is small, and in a short time it returns with a fair increase. A few acres of meadow land will be ample to pasture a score, and this makes it possible for small farmers to raise swine. The offal from the kitchen and dairy, supplemented by a little grain or corn in some form, will furnish quite satisfactory food for them, and at a low cost, so that it is possible to make as much out of swine as from any other source the farmer may have, and the better the hog, the greater and more certain will the income be.



PERCHERON STALLION "FAVORA."
Property of JOHN W. AIKIN, Scipio, N. Y.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

Waldo Pomona.

Waldo County Grange held its January session with Equity Grange, Belfast, Jan. 15. The day was clear and pleasant, and the hall filled with patrons, Worthy Master and most of the officers present. After the opening exercises reports were made, thirteen granges responding. All had elected their officers, and seemed enthusiastic in regard to the present year's work. Excellent selections were read by Sisters Bean, Simmons and Edgecomb. The choir furnished music throughout the meeting of superior quality, for which the grange extended a vote of thanks; 5th degree conferred upon a class of thirty; committees appointed, with a recess of one hour, in which dinner was served. Meeting called to order at 1 P. M. Topic: How shall we best improve our subordinate granges? Opened by Bro. Hosea Ames, who says he thinks we should take a deep interest in the meetings, attend regularly, go if you can, but go any way. Let not members lean too much upon the officers; granges must labor and help all die subordinate and strives to make it a success. Bro. Freeman said—Members were what made the grange, but not those that came only once in a few months to get their share of the good feast. It is our duty to attend regularly; should lend our presence if nothing more; all can do something.

Bro. Burns thought in order for people to act in all the social positions of life, they should be free and easy. It was not so with all; combinations and trusts were pauperizing the farmers. We have uses for our incomes, and unless returns were made we are not doing the work we are expected to do. Sociability cannot hold the patrons without remuneration.

Bro. Ellis thought in order to point out the way than to walk in it. Had always noticed when work was laid out, a hall or stable to build, or funds for any purpose to be raised, their grange was better attended and more enthusiastic; better to have a definite purpose in view, even though it took some funds.

Bro. Wiley said if we are provided with good implements and do not use them, we are out so much. So with the grange.

Sister Bellows said the past was well, but now we should take up some of the important issues of the day, and prepare ourselves to combat with capitalists, trusts and combinations. We have no time to be idle.

Sister Blanchard thought we should drop our petty variances, and should discuss protection as men and women of intelligence, and other questions of vital importance.

Bro. Brown said no one rule would apply to all communities; to some the grange was a social institution. Others regarded it as a school for farmers, so these discussions of the various phases of our interests were beneficial, and others co-operation. Spoke of our life and fire insurances. Profit was what we were looking for.

Bro. Marriner said routine in our daily avocations was our life work. Now how to do it best was the question. We must not expect large things to be done at once, little things made up the sum of human life. Our obligations should be respected; believed in county organizations.

Bro. Wadsworth said he had belonged to the Grange twelve years; believed much in the educational features of the Grange. Sociability had been the leading feature in Farmer Pride's grange.

Bro. Roberts thought the Grange was in the interests of farmers, and that we should be united and stand as a unit against outside pressure.

Bro. Woodcock thought we did not discuss farming topics enough, and told an apt story.

Bro. Coombs of Waldo, said, "Be not weary in well doing, for ye shall reap if ye faint not." Hoped our children would reap the benefits of our labors.

Bro. Shorey wanted his produce high and money cheap.

Bro. Eaton thought harmony did much to promote Grange interests.

Worthy Master Harriman gave a little history of co-operation in the trade in his Grange. Had closed out their trade three times, and always made something; had just settled up for the last two years and paid 196 cents on a dollar.

Listened to a paper by Sister Lottie Ellis, and select reading from Sister Hayford.

Committee on time, place and programme reported: Time, Feb. 12; place, Seaside, Belfast; programme:

1st, opening exercises; 2d, music; 3d, address of welcome by Sister James McKeen; 4th, response by Sister Luce; 5th, suggestions for the good of the order; 6th, reports; 7th, conferring of fifth degree; 8th, music; 9th, appointing committees; 10th, select reading by Sister Joseph Ellis; 11th, noon recess; 12th, music; 13th, question: resolutions and citizens. We are not doing our duty to ourselves as regards governmental affairs, all., Bro. I. Burns, neg., A. I. Brown; 14th, select reading by Sister A. I. Brown; and Jennie Skinner.

L. M. BELLOWS, *Sec'y.*

For the Maine Farmer.

Waldo County Items.

Jan. 21st, the first snow storm for this season; ground bare until to-day. Not much frost in the ground at this date. Hay worth $15 per ton, which is a good round price, with corn worth about 50 cents. Apples not worth shipping, unless very nice. Potatoes worth 50 cents; oats 40 cents; eggs 20 cents. Beef is very low, and hard to sell at any price. Some call for new milch cows; also sheep in good demand. Not any snow to haul wood, and wood piles getting rather low. Some spool timber cut in this vicinity to be delivered at Frankfort, where it will be manufactured.

Mr. Editor, one of your subscribers in this vicinity died very suddenly of heart disease recently. Although not possessed of very much of this world's goods, he was loved and respected by all who knew him. He took pride in reading the good old *Farmer*. We miss him from our circle, but we trust our loss is his gain. May you, Mr. Editor, and all the *Farmer* patrons, dwell in the world than this.

Comet Grange, Swanville, situated in a good farming town, with many good farmers, is doing and has done a good work. Last Monday night it started out on another year's work, Past Master A. E. Nickerson instructing the officers in a very able manner, and making one of his short, able speeches. Bro. Nickerson is a wide awake Granger, doing a large business in hay. Comet Grange has some of the very best material there is in Waldo county, some of its younger members holding honorable positions in the State of Maine.

North Searsport. A. STINSON.

For the Maine Farmer.

Experience in Farming.

Messrs. Editors: In the *Maine Farmer* of Jan. 24th you wish farmers to write their experience and opinions on farming. If you think this communication will interest your readers, will you please insert the following:

I sowed on 7 acres 21 bu. of oats, yield 504 bu., or 72 bu. per acre. The season was very favorable for harvesting. Of 2 acres of the 7 acres. I think two seedings would be left on the ground. The land had been in grass six years, and no top dressing. It cut a heavy crop of grass each year, ploughed in the fall of 1887. The above amount of grass taken off in 1888.

I see occasionally a remark in the *Farmer* about the yield of potatoes being so many bushels to the machine measure. I do not understand the term machine measure. My crop was measured in barrels, the thresher was run by steam; ten flour barrels put alongside the machine when full counted 35 bu., or 3½ bu. to a barrel.

My neighbor, James Manchester, Esq., imported 20 bu. of barley from England. Sixteen bu. Mr. Manchester sold in the Province among the farmers. Mr. M. gave me one peck, sown in 1887, yield 7¼ bu; 2 bu. of the 7½, sown in 1888 on one acre, yield 70 bu., per rod, measured by the shipments to Dec. 8th, have been 957,220 bbls. The shipments for the week ending Dec. 15th, have been some over 50,000 bbls., thus making a grand total of over one million bbls. shipped to date. The shipments of apples during the month of November was 423,295 bbls. The largest shipment one week was 133,015 bbls., the largest of any one week upon record.

We have but to look at the figures for the past eight years to get an idea of the future wants in Europe. The fact that oranges will take the place to a measure of apples, must not be overlooked. The markets are now overstocked, hence no encouragement for shippers to operate. B.

For the Maine Farmer.

Penobscot Grange.

Penobscot County Grange met with Mystic Tie Grange, Kenduskeag, Saturday, the 26th inst. About 100 patrons were present. After the regular exercises, the Grange was placed in the hands of the Lecturer, who proceeded to carry out the following programme:

First, address of welcome by F. A. Pitcher; response, B. A. Burr; recitation, Jennie Southards, "Sin and Shadow;" recitation, Addie Boyd, "Fate of Virginius;" reading, Hattie M. Cookson, "Who was the first tempter?"

At this point a recess was held for refreshments, after which the Grange was called to order, and the fifth degree was conferred upon a class of twenty. The lecturer then proceeded to carry out the

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Feb. 7, 1889.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

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☞ Postage free to all subscribers.

Collectors' Notices.

MR. I. C. LIBBY of Burnham, our cattle reporter, is authorized to receipt for money and receive subscriptions for the paper.

MR. C. S. AYER is now calling upon our subscribers in York county.

J. H. PRATT will call upon our subscribers in East Kennebec during February.

MR. G. T. STORER of Richmond, is authorized to take subscriptions and collect dues for the *Farmer*.

MR. J. W. KELLOGG is now calling upon our subscribers in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The St. Louis *Age of Steel* says the proposed national agreement among barb wire manufacturers to maintain prices has fallen through.

The famous trotter Star Gazer was sold in Lewiston, Monday, to Messrs. Bishop and Morgan, the New York horsemen, for $1,800.

The report of the Commissioner on Patents, shows that in inventive genius the Yankee is still ahead. To the people of Maine there have been issued 152 patents, one to each 4269 of population.

G. A. Newell, Windham, (Duck Pond P. O.) packs corn, beans, peas, pumpkin and squash for the Portland market. The past season he put up about 4,000 cans for himself, and about the same quantity for his neighbors.

The Richardson Manufacturing Company are early in the field with their spring announcement, calling special attention to the new six-foot mower, which was put into the field last season, and has met with such marvellous success. The demands of the times are fully met in the improvements by this company.

The Pennsylvania House has passed a bill requiring a United States flag, costing not less than ten dollars, to be hoisted on every school house in the State, while the school is in session. It is intended as an object lesson in patriotism. There are about twenty thousand school houses in the State.

No property in Maine seems to have paid better dividends, the past year, than schooners, judging from reports that come in. A good many schooners and barks are changing hands at good prices, and new contracts for building continue to be made. The citizens of Maine's coast-wise towns have every reason to feel encouraged at the prospect.

Col. J. W. Atwell of Orono, has been traveling in the West, and has seen a number of booming cities. Among them all, he says he has struck no place in his wanderings that he should prefer to old Maine; "and," he concludes, "if a young man, instead of the old pelter I am, I would prefer my native State to live or die in rather than the West."

Gen. Selden Connor has accepted the invitation extended to him by the executive committee of the Maine Gettysburg Commission, to deliver the oration at the dedication of the Maine Gettysburg Monuments. The time of the dedication has not been definitely fixed, but will probably take place between May 1st and July 4th of the present year.

Patrons of Husbandry of Maine may be interested to know that two of the officers of the Connecticut State Grange will attend the Maine State Pomological meeting at New Castle, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. J. H. Hale, State Master, will lecture on "Money in small fruits," and State Lecturer, Geo. A. Bowen, on "New England farm life."

We have received the Farmer's Reference Book and Almanac for 1889, published by the Bradley Fertilizer Company, Boston. Besides containing all the usual almanac matter, it has useful instruction and information concerning farming and gardening, with an item here and there about the goods turned out by the Bradley Fertilizer Company at their extensive works, and which have received such strong commendations from the farmers of the State.

The broncho horses sold to parties in this State a year or two ago by traders from Texas, are proving to be elephants on the hands of their owners. The disposition seems to be to pass them along, and the raffle is chosen as the means of doing it. A week ago one was thus disposed of in Thomaston, and the other night a Biddeford man, who had one that nobody has been able to break, got rid of his in the same way.

Payson Tucker, Vice President and General Manager of the Maine Central Railroad, reached his home in Portland from a month's absence abroad, on Wednesday evening. He is in excellent health and enjoyed his brief vacation immensely. Arriving at his house, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker were presented with an elegant group of sculpture, in marble, by members of the Bramhall Club, the cost of which was $1,000. We join in expressions of congratulation to Mr. Tucker on his safe return home.

The new Department of Agriculture bill has come out of the hands of the committee of conference, and has passed the House, and will now become a law. It provides for a Secretary of Agriculture, who shall be a member of the President's Cabinet. It also provides an assistant secretary of agriculture, who shall receive the same pay as the first assistant secretary of the interior. The farmers of the country have long asked for this measure, and will rejoice at the final outcome.

Addressing the electors of France, forty years ago, Louis Napoleon said: "Remaining aloof from all parties, I am hostile to none; and in gathering under the same flag all who are devoted to Our Country, I serve as a rallying point." Addressing the electors of France at the present time, General Boulanger says: "I have only one hope. It is to find my name becoming a rallying point which will enable citizens to emerge from a state of anarchy." There are few more notable instances of history repeating itself.

On Tuesday, the ship-carpenters on the New York Horse Railroads ended by being declared off by the Knights of Labor local assembly. The companies, with the exception of possibly one unwelcome day, had been able to hire help and run their lines with great regularity. Several who assaulted the police will be arrested and tried. The strikers were most effectively beaten at every point, and on their own ground. It was a costly matter to the strikers, who obeyed the behests of the tyrannical organization to which they belong.

A private letter received by a lady in Dover, from one of the localities in California which had such a wonderful boom last year, says that times are now unusually dull out there, and what she says of that section of California where she is located, seems in a measure to be true of the whole State. Those who were in great haste to pull up stakes here and hie themselves to the Pacific coast, in the expectation that immense wealth was to flow in upon them, have in too many instances regretted that their enthusiasm got the better of their judgment, and led them to leave the Pine Tree State.

The shops of the Moseley & Stoddard Manufacturing Co., at Poultney, Vt., with all their contents, as well as finished and partially finished goods, were entirely destroyed by fire on Friday night, 18th January. Their loss includes all office furniture, and books, records, etc., which were not stored in safe. They succeeded in the saving of one warehouse which was filled with finished creameries and churns, so that for the present they can fill orders for those goods promptly. They are now, at this early day, making arrangements to continue the manufacture of a line of superior dairy goods, and hope in a short time to be able to fill orders with their usual promptness.

THE TERRITORY AND THE QUESTION AT ISSUE. What about the Samoan affair? some of our readers have doubtless asked before this. The attitude of our government towards the government of these islands, in connection with the sharp eye which Germany has upon them, is just now a matter of considerable interest. If you will take your map and cast the eye over the Pacific ocean, you will find there the Samoan Archipelago, better known in the past as the Navigator Group. It consists of nine principal islands, three of which—Savaii, Upolu and Tutuila—contain about seven-eighths of the whole Samoan territory—1,400 square miles. Apia, the chief port, lies in latitude 13 deg., 50 min. south and longitude 171 deg., 44 min. west of Greenwich. The population of the islands gradually declined until 1889, when it was 35,107, but since then it has slowly increased.

Apia, the capital of the group, has a small but good harbor, with a safe anchorage in about seven fathoms. There is considerable commerce with the Fiji and Friendly Islands, and with German and New Zealand ports, the exports consisting of cocoanut oil and fibre, pearl shell, tortoise shell, sperm oil and cotton. The latter is becoming a staple article of cultivation, and the supply is increasing. The imports are manufactured goods, chiefly from the United States, and groceries and spirits, chiefly from England and Germany. The coins of the United States, Great Britain, France and South America circulate freely.

The Island of Tutuila, about fifty miles southeast of Upolu, contains the fine harbor of Pago-Pago, which is easy of access, and has plenty of anchorage space for a fleet of large ships in six to twenty fathoms, with perfect protection. Sailing vessels find no difficulty in entering the harbor, as the trade winds blow straight in, and a quick working craft can beat out without trouble; or by waiting for the land breeze, which blows out every night, a vessel can sail out with a fair wind.

Pago-Pago harbor is the United States coaling station. The topographical features of the harbor are such as to make it more easily defensible than almost any other harbor in the Southern seas. On the west of the hills above Point Distress and Breaker Point batteries would have a plunging fire across the entrance, and the turn in the inner harbor, with the rising ground at the water's edge, would afford protection against distant shell fire from outside the port.

The people of the Samoan group are regarded as the finest race among the Polynesian islands. They have a soft and musical language, as shown in the names of the ports and towns above given. They are graceful, pleasing in appearance, and of a good physique. They have been converted to Christianity, and are very moral and honest. On Sunday no work is permitted on shore, nor are natives allowed to labor on board ships in port. The sale of liquors is positively prohibited. There is said to be an abundance of non-mountainous land of the most fertile character in the islands suitable for cotton and sugar cane. One German plantation, employing coolie labor, raises more than one million pounds of cotton annually, and it is said that there are 30,000 acres of unoccupied land in Tutulla alone. A census of foreigners in the Samoan Islands in 1878 showed 22 Americans, 75 Englishmen, 33 Germans, 19 Frenchmen and 13 of other nationalities. Germany has a coaling station on the bay miles east of Apia, but the harbor is small.

From Honolulu to this group of islands is a distance of 3815 miles.

The immediate cause of nervousness on the part of the United States, is the fact, ascertained by the most reliable sources, that German sailors, against the protest of the American consul, have fired upon a Samoan village, where there were resident Americans; and the American flag was torn down and disgraced. This is no matter for jest, and our government has done quite right in sending a man-of-war to the islands, and preparing still a second to follow as soon as possible.

No doubt it is the ultimate plan of Germany to absorb these Pacific islands; but we cannot in justice to ourselves afford to let them be thus absorbed.

Our government certainly ought not to permit interference with its occupation and improvement of the coaling station at Pago-Pago, to protect American citizens from injury and insult, and to interpose its "good offices," according to the treaty, in behalf of the independence of the Samoan Kingdom and against any interference by Germany with its domestic affairs. A firm policy, here, as elsewhere, would doubtless be acceptable to the people of the United States. It is very unlikely that such a course would provoke war with Germany.

The London *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says: "In spite of unmistakable friction with the Americans, nobody here fears that there is any danger of the Samoan affair leading to a war between the two nations. Germany will, in fact, make friendly proposals which, doubtless, the government at Washington will finally accept. The German officials in Samoa are now represented as having exceeded and misunderstood their instructions. But the last thing that the semi-official organs can be expected to confess is the palpable fact that, in the presence of strong feeling aroused in America, Germany has found it politic to beat a retreat."

Secretary Bayard said, Saturday, that he has not yet received a proposition from Bismarck for a conference in regard to Samoan affairs, but thought it would arrive in a few days. It would, of course, he said, be forwarded through the German Minister here. "There is one thing," said the Secretary, "I think ought to be made clear in regard to Prince Bismarck's instructions to the German Consul at Samoa to withdraw the demand for the control of the islands, and that is this: The communication of Bismarck to Count Arco, German Minister, announcing the action, anticipated in my telegram to Minister Pendleton, saying that the United States would not recognize a martial law declared by the German Consul. It was therefore not a reply to my telegram but in anticipation; in other words, Prince Bismarck sent his message to Count Arco before Mr. Pendleton received the message from me."

LEGISLATIVE INACTION. The wide awake Granges of Somerset county are not so blind but they see what is meant by the committee on agriculture refusing to report an increase for institute work. The cry of economy hardly will suffice while $24,000 is voted yearly for the militia, and fifteen more is to be given for a junketing expedition in June. The farms are worth to the State about one-tenth as much as the militia. Agriculture is of no account. Oh, no! say the farmers in the House and on the committee. Agriculture is not worth encouraging, but we must be just with the militia and increase the appropriation a few thousand. We must give the boys a good time, but the farmers they can shift for themselves. The State can't afford an extra thousand for institute work, making the grand (?) total for this purpose $3500. *Economy must be practiced and the line is drawn about the farmers.* Somerset Grangers make look to their rights, and they do well to go to their own members in the legislature. The resolve passed this week by Pomona Grange at Pittsfield, is a good one and demands recognition. It is as follows:

Resolved, That we as representatives of the Subordinate Granges of Somerset county, and as farmers dependent on agricultural pursuits, respectfully request the Worthy Master of the State Grange, Hon. Frederick Roble, member of the present legislature, and all other brothers there assembled, to use their influence to secure the passage of an act granting to the State Board of Agriculture an increased sum for institute work. Having witnessed the practical results following the holding of these institutes in the past, we believe an increased appropriation would greatly stimulate our agricultural pursuits, and add to the wealth and improvement of our farms.

Our New Harbor correspondent writes: It is very good sleighing here now, the first sleighing we had was Jan. 22. Teams are very busy at present, getting out fire and kiln wood.

The twelfth annual session of the Grand Lodge of Maine, Knights of Honor, will be held at Pythian Hall, College Block, Lewiston, Wednesday, February 20th, at 4.30 P. M.

Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage receives a salary of $12,000, accumulates as much more from lectures and book royalties, has an assistant pastor, and preaches about one-third of the year.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION. EX-GOV. Robie has presented the following resolutions in the legislature, which will undoubtedly have a passage, as they have a bearing on Congressional action on important matters:

Resolved, That the interest of agriculture is the paramount interest of the State of Maine, that we respectfully ask our senators and members of Congress to oppose all efforts to repeal "the oleomargarine law," so called, but on the other hand, to lend their influence for such enactments, if necessary, as will make it more effective to protect the honest dairy productions of our State.

Resolved, That the adulteration of lard and other articles of food consumption is not only injurious to the morals and health of the people, but to the interests of American agriculture; we heartily endorse the efforts made in Congress for "pure food legislation," and ask our senators and members of Congress to aid in the passage of an enactment which provides for the inspection of all slaughtered animals intended for export, and for the prevention of misbranding and adulterating foods, liquors and drugs manufactured in one State and sold in another.

Resolved, That while we desire to protect every legitimate and honorable business, to secure remunerative profits for capital and labor, we protest against unjust corners and gambling in the necessaries of life, or in any product of commerce; we also condemn the existence of combinations known as "Trusts," and demand the immediate action of Congress forever prohibiting such practices.

Resolved, That we approve and endorse the principles of the Inter-State Commerce Law in the interests of transportation reform, and respectfully ask our members of Congress to unite their efforts to enact such wholesome provisions for its enforcement as will be of mutual benefit to the people and the railroad corporations.

Resolved, That in the adjustment of the present tariff we respectfully ask our senators and members of Congress to give their influence and vote for that protection to agriculture, which is liberally given to all other industries, to the end that wool and other raw material in this country shall be properly protected from foreign competition, and that hay, potatoes, vegetables, eggs, beef, and all the products of the Maine farm shall have the advantage of our home markets.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION. The reception given by the citizens of Augusta to the Governor, Council and Legislature, on Wednesday evening, was a brilliant affair, and reflected great credit upon the gentlemen having the affair in charge. The reception was given in Granite Hall, and it was tested to its utmost capacity by the large number of invited guests present. The hall was handsomely decorated by Beals of Boston, and presented a fine appearance. The stage was surmounted by a cupid banner bearing the word "welcome," and on the corridor above the incoming guest was greeted with a handsome crimson banner bearing the words "Welcome Guests, 1889." The hall presented a beautiful appearance. The rear of the stage was draped with crimson curtains and flags, surmounting a handsome banner bearing the inscription:

Reception to
GOVERNOR BURLEIGH, COUNCIL,
AND LEGISLATURE,
by the
Citizens of Augusta,
1889.

The front of the stage was built up to represent a balcony appropriately draped. The aisles of the hall were handsomely draped, and the ceiling was the banner "Welcome to Governor Burleigh," and on the other "Welcome to Legislature." On the rear was a large banner representing the State coat of arms. From the centre of the hall were festooned long streamers of bunting. The side galleries were also draped in red, white and blue, each loop caught up by a cluster of brilliants, while behind the speaker's desk a large brilliant composed of nearly a thousand ornaments of various colors.

In the rear of the hall was the Governor's reception room, built to represent a Turkish mosque, handsomely decorated with flags and rich cloths. Gilded poles supported the heavy drapery, and the whole was surmounted by a large golden eagle, behind which was a coat of arms of the Pine Tree State. The interior of the tent was richly carpeted in green, and elegantly furnished. The staff appeared for the first time in their new and beautiful uniforms.

The doors were opened at a little before 8 o'clock, and a large number entered to secure desirable seats in the galleries. Previous to 8.30 Tucker's orchestra commenced a short but delightful concert, during which the reception took place. The hall at this time presented a beautiful appearance, the bright uniforms, costumes and the gentlemen in faultless attire, presented a delightful picture. Some of the costumes worn by the ladies were very elegant, but we pity the poor pen pusher who undertakes the description. Journalistically speaking, you could buy a good many farms in Maine for the cost of the dresses. Mr. L. B. Weever was the caterer and fed the multitudes to their entire satisfaction.

The line of march was formed at the right of the stage, and the guests passed to the front of the hall and were received by the reception committee, Hon. and Mrs. George E. Macomber, and Gen. and Mrs. Harris M. Plaisted, assisted by Hon. Orville D. Baker, after which they promenaded the rest of the hall and were gracefully greeted by Governor and Mrs. Burleigh, surrounded by the Governor's staff and the officers of the militia. The dancing lasted until an hour, and the whole affair surpassed anything of the kind that has occurred in this city for at least twenty years.

COUNTERFEIT PILLS. The New York papers make this statement: Mr. Brent Good of No. 57, Murray street, is manager of the Carter Medicine Company, a corporation formed under the general law of the State of New York. The company owns a trade mark which is affixed to a valuable manufacture known as "Carter's Little Liver Pills." This trade mark was originally adopted in 1874 by Dr. Carter, a well known physician in his day. Wishing to retire from business, Dr. Carter sold the trade mark and good will and full right to manufacture his specialty to persons who in 1880 sold out their interest in the concern to the corporation known as the "Carter Medicine Company." Over $1,000,000 have been spent by the present concern in advertising their business.

About three months ago Manager Brent Good was informed that Luzon J. Finch of Gold street, was manufacturing pills in enormous quantities and putting them up in a style similar to that of the genuine pills of the Carter Medicine Company—that he had in fact made a pill identical in appearance to the "Carter Little Liver Pill," packed in a similar bottle to that employed by the company, and wrapped up in a label which was nothing more or less than an impudent imitation of the genuine one. Finch was at once arrested, and brought before Recorder Smyth, for examination. He made the loudest protestations, exclaiming that his "business was ruined!" Different samples of the imitation stuff were secured. All who retailed his make of course became liable under the law. The prisoner pleaded "not guilty," but the grand jury indicted him of the crime of knowingly selling an article of merchandise to which was affixed an imitation of the trade mark of another without the latter's consent. The evidence the Carter Company have against him will enable them, if they wish to do so, to convict him of fraud on different charges exactly 350 times. The punishment is imprisonment for not more than one year, or a fine of not more than $500, or both. The prisoner was put under ball.

DEPUTIES AT LARGE. The following Deputies at Large have been appointed by Worthy Master Frederick Roble, of the Maine State Grange: D. H. Thing, Mt. Vernon; F. W. Ritchie, Monroe; B. A. Burr, Bangor; G. M. Twitchell, Fairfield; F. H. Briggs, Auburn; J. W. Lang, Bowdoinham; E. H. Gregory, Bangor; S. R. Bradford, West Minot; A. H. Whitmore, Verona; S. C. Watson, Oakland; Rufus Stone, North Union; Collins Emmons, Biddeford; Hiram Cornforth, Oakland; B. F. Carter, West Scarboro; W. E. Gibbs, Glenburn; E. Wiggin, Maysville Center; Wm. H. Moody, Liberty; S. M. Blake, Old Orchard; N. C. Brown, West Pembroke; and each officer of the Maine State Grange for the current official term.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS. The town of Deer Isle celebrated its centennial birthday Wednesday, by firing salutes of 50 guns at sunrise and at noon, and by an elaborate order of exercises at the First Congregational church in the afternoon, prominent features of which were the singing of old anthems by some of the oldest inhabitants dressed in the costumes of a century ago, and some of the popular songs of the day sung by young people dressed in the fashion of the present time.

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE. In Senate, Thursday, Mr. Libby presented bill, an act to amend section 5 of chap. 71 R. S. [Repeals the provisions requiring executors, administrators, guardians and other persons to be sworn before making sale or exchange by virtue of license from Courts of Probate.] The Judiciary Committee reported favorably a bill to raise the age of consent from 13 to 14 years of age. Mr. Libby presented a bill to incorporate the Maine Title Insurance Company with a capital stock of $500,000. Mr. Sleeper presented a bill to enable the city of Lewiston to issue bonds in aid of the Central Maine Hospital. It was passed to be engrossed. Mr. Libby presented a bill to allow savings banks to invest in the bonds of any Massachusetts corporation organized under the laws of that State and subject to the same supervision by the bank examiner as the savings banks of that State. Bill an act to incorporate the Winterport Savings Bank, was finally passed.

In House, Thursday, several resolves in favor of congressional action on important questions were presented by Mr. Robie of Gorham. Among these were a petition to the Maine delegation in Congress, to oppose the repeal of the "Oleomargarine law," and to lend their influence to the enactment of pure food legislation. Also a resolve protesting against gambling in the necessaries of life; resolves approving the principles of the Inter-State law and asking for tariff protecting agricultural industries. Mr. Barker of Bangor, presented bill an act to incorporate a Banking, Loan and Trust Company, to be known as Bank of Persia. This corporation is to have its principal place of business in the country of Persia, but may establish branches and agencies in any place in this country. The capital stock of the corporation is to be fixed at such sum and paid in such manner as may be permitted by the government of Persia, and shall be divided into shares of twenty pounds, British sterling. The total amount which the bank may owe at any time may equal two-thirds of the amount for which the stock holders are liable on account of their ownership of stock. A bill was introduced for the establishment of a Superior Court in Androscoggin county.

Mr. Morrill of Atkinson, presented an act which provides that soldiers, sailors and marines who are or who may hereafter become residents of this State, and are now or may hereafter become totally incapacitated for the performance of any manual labor, who can furnish suitable surgeon's certificate for such disability, shall be exempted from all poll taxes. The directors of the Central Maine General Hospital, a newly organized corporation, ask for $40,000 in aid of that institution, through Mr. Cloutier of Lewiston. Mr. Hovey of Pittsfield, presented a resolve in favor of the State Reform School which appropriates money and a specification as follows: $27,000 for 1889 and $17,000 for 1890, as follows: For the year 1889 for current expenses and mechanical school $15,000, for repairs $2000, for the erection of a cottage for family school $10,000; for the year 1890 for current expenses and mechanical school $15,000, for general repairs $2000. Bill an act to incorporate the city of Westbrook was presented by Mr. Lamb of that town. Mr. Clark of Bangor, presented an act to incorporate the Quebec and Maine Railway Company.

One member from each county was appointed to represent the legislature of Maine at the centennial inauguration of Washington's inauguration in New York, on the 30th day of April, 1889.

This was the last day for the introduction of private legislation, and floods of petitions came in.

In Senate, Friday, the report of the railroad committee reporting favorably on the bill to ratify the lease of the Bangor and Katahdin Iron Works Railway to the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad Company for House for concurrent acceptance. It was accepted. The lobster came in for a large share of attention, and a large number of petitions and remonstrances were presented. Mr. Harding reported from committee in favor of the establishment of a "Temporary Home for Women and Children." The Senate voted after a heated debate 6 to 20 in favor of making the Androscoggin a part of the Superior Court of Kennebec county at Waterville. The Senate adjourned till Monday at 4 P. M.

In House, Friday, Mr. Bird of Rockland, presented the petition of A. F. Crockett and others of Rockland, for a charter for a railroad from Rockland to Bangor. Henry Deering and 368 citizens and tax payers in the town of Bucksport ask that the Portland and Rochester Railroad act be referred to the voters of the town of Deering. They represent that the extension would not only extend across all existing streets in eastern Deering and Portland, but also will constitute a barrier to all future communication. Mr. Fogg presented the petition of J. W. Holden and others to change the laws so that there shall be no appeal or appeals taken from the decisions of the county commissioners in locating town roads, as such appeals are costly and useless.

In House, Saturday, favorable report made on resolve to partially defray the expenses of delegates to the Farmers' National Congress and National Cattle Growers' Association. Same on bill an act to provide for the payment of the militia. Bill reported that the same ought to pass. Same on resolve to aid the Bangor Children's Home.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill an act to amend section 55, chapter 38 of the revised statutes, relating to pressed hay. Bill an act to incorporate the Northern Construction Company. Bill an act to amend the charter of the Bluehill Water Company. Bill an act to amend chapter 225, public laws of 1880, relating to the militia; an act to incorporate the city of Brewer.

In House, Monday, there was a division over a bill, the principal section of which is as follows:

Sec. 1.—Any fence or other structure in the nature of a fence, unnecessarily or maliciously set less in height, maliciously erected or maintained for the purpose of injuring the occupant or occupants of adjoining property, shall be deemed a private nuisance.

The bill was passed. The bill to allow the February term of the Superior Court of Kennebec county to be held in the city of Waterville, was brought up and passed to be engrossed without dissent.

Passed to be engrossed—An act to incorporate the Winterport Savings bank; an act to incorporate the New Sharon Water Power Company; an act in relation to taxation of property; an act to incorporate the Citizens' Water Company of Ellsworth; an act to incorporate the Blue Hill Water Company; an act to incorporate the Northern Improvement Company; an act to incorporate the Agameticus Water Company.

In Senate, Tuesday, Mr. Ryder of Penobscot, presented a bill to amend chapter 90, section 29 of the revised statutes. The bill provides that any person having written authority from a mortgagee, or person claiming under the mortgagee to discharge a mortgage on the record in the office of the Registry of Deeds, provided said writing is first recorded or filed in the Registry Office. Mr. Walton of Somerset, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported ought to pass on bill to amend section 38, chapter 91 of the revised statutes, relating to liens on lumber.

Passed to be engrossed—An act to incorporate the Bangor Fireman's Relief Association; an act to incorporate the Rockland Street Railway Company; resolve to authorize the increase of rate of interest upon a loan of the town of Auburn; an act to alter chapter 69 of the Resolves of 1887; an act to incorporate the Northern Construction Co.; an act to amend section 55 of chapter 38 revised statutes, relating to pressed hay; an act to amend the charter of the Pejepscot Water Co.

In House, Tuesday, most of the business was routine work.

Passed to be engrossed—An act to amend chapter 58 of the revised statutes relating to State Aid to Agricultural Societies; an act to amend section 1 of chapter 61 of the revised statutes of 1883 relating to the rights of married women; an act to incorporate the Maine Water Co.

In Senate, Wednesday, the amendment to the Labor bill, making fortnightly payments apply to firms, and not to individuals, in case of not complying with the same, was taken up, and defeated. The bill forbidding the sale of cigarettes, snuff and tobacco to minors under 16 years, was amended by striking out the snuff and tobacco clause, and then the bill was defeated on its passage to be engrossed.

Passed to be engrossed—An act in relation to taxation of trust funds; an act to incorporate the Citizens' Water Co. of Ellsworth; an act to incorporate the Blue Hill Water Co.; an act to incorporate the Agameticus Water Co.; an act to amend chap. 147 of the public laws of 1887, relating to special insurance brokers.

A resolve was presented to provide a commission to inquire into the system of taxation of other States, and report to the Governor and Council. The commission is to inquire into the system for raising revenue for State, county and municipal taxation.

In House, Wednesday, the bill to divide the town of Boothbay was debated at considerable length, and passed by a large majority. The military bill was debated.

In Congress, the Senate passed a bill for the protection of American citizens residin in the Samoan Islands. The House passed the Oklahoma bill, admitting the territory, by a vote of years, 148, nays 102. The bill granting homesteads to soldiers was passed. The House insisted on its amendments to the South Dakota bill, and conferees were appointed. Bill was passed providing that insurance companies desirous of doing business in the States may deposit securities with the Treasurer of the United States. Exempting the securities of building and mutual loan associations from taxation.

MURDER OF COL. CLAYTON. Hon. John M. Clayton arrived at Plummerville, Ark., last week, for the purpose of taking depositions in his contest against Hon. C. R. Breckinridge for member of Congress. The election in the 3d district was very close, and both sides charged fraud. About 104 depositions had been taken, W. D. Alnutt of Morrillton acting as notary public.

After the hearing had adjourned Tues day evening of last week, Alnutt and Clayton went to the boarding house of Mrs. M. C. Cravens. B. H. Womack of Benton, Saline county, was stopping at the same boarding house for the night, and at the time of the assassination was in the room with Alnutt and Clayton. Just before the shot was fired, Womack had been sitting at the window and leaning on a small table, on which stood a lamp. He was doing some figuring, and, after completing his work, arose, and Mr. Alnutt took the seat near the window. He read an article from the Arkansas *Gazette*, after which he arose and walked around the room. Then Col. Clayton dropped into the chair, and he had not fairly seated himself when the fatal shot was fired. The charge was buckshot, and the load struck the unfortunate man under the right ear, breaking his neck and killing him instantly. The blinds were half closed, and the shot extinguished the lamp. It was about 10 o'clock at night.

Alnutt exclaimed: "The lamp has exploded and killed him."

Womack replied: "No, some one shot through the window."

The two men could hear the blood trickling from Clayton's neck to the floor, and a second story building is now in progress. Womack is a farmer living in District No. 11, Richmond, was destroyed by fire Wednesday morning of last week. The barn and outbuildings were saved. The dwelling cost $2200, and was insured for $900. The cause of the fire is unknown.——A fire Monday night on Middle street, Portland, in R. F. Sowers & Co.'s hat shop, caused a loss estimated at $2,000 or $3,000. The stock was insured for $10,000. The loss is mostly from smoke and water. Damage to building small.——Mr. Joseph W. Gary's saw and shingle mill, situated on the Machawaska stream about four miles from Caribou village, in Caribou, was entirely consumed by fire, Friday morning. When the fire was first discovered, about four o'clock, A. M., it was in the opposite end of the mill from where the stove was, and before the fire caught is a mystery. The mill was a large, fine structure, costing with its machinery, including one rotary, three shingle and one lathe machine, a little over $14,000. Insured for $3,000. Three hundred M. of shingles were also consumed.

The ice men of Bangor are having good success in the preparation of their fields.

Grange News and Notes.

—Saturday, Jan. 19th, was a gala day with Pittsfield Grange, as on that occasion eleven brothers and sisters came into full membership, and the day was made one of rejoicing. The Harvest Feast was a feast indeed. Before the session closed, two more applications were received, and present indications point to a rapid growth in the immediate future. Last Saturday, Bro. G. M. Twitchell gave his lecture on "Opportunity," to a large audience. The tide is rolling in the right direction, and Pittsfield Grange promises to be the banner grange of Somerset county for the year 1889.

—Dirigo Grange, Freedom, installed their officers on the 19th, and supper was furnished for 100 patrons and visitors.

—The addition of over forty members to North Jay and Wilton Granges during the past three months, and the prospect of still larger increase, gives a decided impetus to the order in Franklin county.

—Oakland Grange in Oakland, is another one doing good work. At their last meeting, eighteen applications were received, and others are coming in immediately.

—Readfield Grange is making steady growth, both in interest and membership, while Starling Grange, Fayette, keeps on in the even tenor of its way, receiving additions continually.

—Clinton Grange has added thirty members the past year, and is now agitating the question of building a new hall.

—Harmony Grange, Litchfield Center, has lately purchased the large building formerly used as a store, and is now fitting it over for a hall, with dining room above. Meetings are held weekly, and entertainments given, to aid in hastening the repairs. Last Friday night an enjoyable box sociable was held in the hall.

—Bingham Grange, with its membership of nearly two hundred, feels the necessity for a new hall, and is already making plans for the same.

—Fryeburg Grange, No. 297, will celebrate its first anniversary at its next regular meeting, Feb. 16th. There will be a harvest supper, recitations, music, etc., besides the regular work of the meeting. This Grange started with thirteen members, and with many obstacles to overcome. But notwithstanding all this, and the fact that death has twice entered its ranks, it now numbers sixty-seven, consisting of representative farmers of Fryeburg and adjoining towns. The Grange owns an organ, and has a good hall, fully paid for, in which to hold its meetings, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Fryeburg Center. The meetings, held every two weeks, are fully attended, and there is a degree of interest shown by its members that bespeaks for the Grange a brilliant future.

—The last meeting of Union Pomona Grange was with George River Grange, Thomaston. We had a very profitable session, and a pleasant time also. The forenoon was consumed in the transaction of business. In the afternoon the election of officers for the ensuing year took place as follows:

Master—E. S. Crandon.
Overseer—D. H. Mansfield.
Steward—C. M. Lucas.
Assistant Steward—Elmer Jameson.
Lecturer—F. W. Smith.
Chaplain—W. W. Davis.
Treasurer—D. B. Titus.
Secretary—Eph. Lermond.
Gate Keeper—D. P. Andrews.
Pomona—Mrs. D. H. Mansfield.
Flora—Mrs. F. W. Smith.
Ceres—Mrs. E. S. Crandon.
Lady Assistant Steward—Electia Morton.

The next meeting will be with Pleasant Valley Grange, Rockland, Tuesday, Feb. 19. Programme for the meeting is as follows: 1st, welcoming address by Miss Cora Gardner; 2d, response by D. H. Mansfield; 3d, select reading by Mrs. W. C. Maxey; 4th, song by Mary E. Benner; 5th, essay on question: "What crop, or crops, shall we as farmers raise the coming season, and how to best grow them?" To be opened by Bro. L. G. Tiley and discussed by Bro. C. M. Weston of Belgrade, and others. If time should remain, the questions, "Are farmers generally as prosperous as other classes? If not, why not?" will be discussed. Opened by the Worthy Lecturer. D. B. Thing, followed by Bro. H. H. Snell of Cushnoc Grange, and other members. Let all the members make it their business to be on hand, as a general discussion is desired. All will be cordially welcomed and kindly cared for.

MRS. M. C. SCOTT, *Sec'y.*

FIRES IN MAINE. Fire early Friday morning in C. E. Whitney's carriage shop on Preble street Portland, did considerable damage, causing a loss of about $1800; insured for $3,500. Mr. Whitney owned the building and stock. He was sleeping in the factory and had to jump from a second story window. The cause of the fire was a defective kitchen stove.——The saw mill of J. P. Adams at Malbon's Mills, in the vicinity of Skowhegan, was totally destroyed by fire last week, together with the contents and machinery. The flames were discovered at about nine o'clock, but at that time the whole mill was in flames and nothing could be done. The loss is estimated at $3,500 on mill; no insurance.

A house belonging to George Patterson, a farmer living in District No. 11, Richmond, was destroyed by fire Wednesday morning of last week. The barn and outbuildings were saved. The dwelling cost $2200, and was insured for $900. The cause of the fire is unknown.——A fire Monday night on Middle street, Portland, in R. F. Sowers & Co.'s hat shop, caused a loss estimated at $2,000 or $3,000. The stock was insured for $10,000. The loss is mostly from smoke and water. Damage to building small.——Mr. Joseph W. Gary's saw and shingle mill, situated on the Machawaska stream about four miles from Caribou village, in Caribou, was entirely consumed by fire, Friday morning. When the fire was first discovered, about four o'clock, A. M., it was in the opposite end of the mill from where the stove was, and how the fire caught is a mystery. The mill was a large, fine structure, costing with its machinery, including one rotary, three shingle and one lathe machine, a little over $14,000. Insured for $3,000. Three hundred M. of shingles were also consumed.

The ice men of Bangor are having good success in the preparation of their fields.

The blood is the source of health. Keep it pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar in its curative power.

City News.

—Saturday was Candlemas day, "half your wood and half your hay."

—On Tuesday, the Augusta Savings Bank declared a semi-annual dividend of two per cent.

—Unless the proper authorities shall soon decide that State street is not a race course, and enforce that fact, some one will get hurt.

—Bowditch & Webster, druggists, invested one dollar in a ticket at the recent French fair, and drew a fine span of horses, which Rev. Fr. Plante repurchased, paying therefor $350.

—Mr. Benj. Huntington, formerly in the clothing business in this city, died at Norway, last week, and his remains were brought here for interment, the funeral services being held at the house of Mr. Chas. H. Nason.

—The Bowdoin College Glee and Banjo Clubs and Guitar Octette will give a grand concert at Granite Hall, in this city, on Friday evening, Feb. 15th. A rich treat is in store for our people, especially those who have heard them once.

—Farmers in this vicinity have been putting up their ice. At the expense of four or five dollars, a farmer can get enough for his supply for dairy and other purposes. No family can afford to be without ice. It is not only a luxury, but a necessity.

—The excitement of the week has been the burning of the monster candle in the window of Bicknell's tea store, which was supposed would last for 168 hours, with a prospect of finishing its course in eight hours more.

—The members of the Grange and others, who heard the lecture of Mr. R. B. Capen, at the Grange Hall, Saturday evening, on "A Trip to Denver," are loud in their praises of the same. We have heard this lecture, and knew exactly what was in store for the people.

—Mr. Hardbarger, agent for McCarthy & Baldwin of Washington, who are to do the interior finishing work on the new public building, arrived Saturday, and has begun operations. Stoves and temporary windows will be put in, and the floor arches will be laid immediately. The five iron vaults for use in the various departments came Saturday.

—The weekly pay roll of the Edwards Manufacturing Company is now five thousand dollars; or in other words, as payments are made fortnightly, it amounts to $10,000 each two weeks. Work on the new mill will be commenced just as soon as the weather in spring will permit. Some of the machinery for it has already been ordered, and Supt. Cole says the weekly pay roll one year from now will be seven thousand dollars, instead of five.

—Mr. O. A. Dennen of the Mt. Kineo House, Moosehead Lake, spent a day in the city, last week. He reports the ice twenty inches thick in the lake, and snow just right in the woods to make the hearts of the lumbermen rejoice. They took their supply of almost every kind is large, there is a particularly good call for Houlton and Aroostook Rose, which are firm in price.

The Belfast creamery will begin operations in January first, at the farm of Mr. Horace Pitcher. It is to be started on a small scale, but will no doubt soon be

nebec County News.

is preparing for war. January
d five boy babies.
ll known egg dealer, Thomas
of East Vassalboro, is in very
n.
n Thatcher of Hallowell, gro-
of Salvation Army fame, has
oned into insolvency by his

rable has been said about the
oolen factory being sold and
gain by the new owners, but as
s where the old company left

uuel W. Mitchell has on his
Riverside, a handsome eight
Elmo colt, which gives prom-
ething wonderful, and will
on be heard from.
ter Thayer of Waterville, has a
e job on his hands. A letter
d at the office Monday, ad-
the Prettiest Girl in Water-
fortunate for the postmaster
s not marked for "special de-

ll now enjoys a full system of
ting—both incandescent and
The streets are lighted at the
rely by electric lights. The
e a full light, and considering
in use, show an improvement

marketmen pay the following
nts for eggs, 20 to 22 for but-
utt and veal, 7 for hogs, 6 for
potatoes, 40 for turnips, 60 for
ound for cabbages, $1 to $1.50
ples, and $3.50 a bushel for
beans.
Jones will resign his situation
of Oak Grove Seminary, Vas-
e close of the present school
bought a farm in Amesbury,
ill remove his family there
ring the month of May. Prof.
and C. F. Cartland will also

in West Gardiner, Jan. 12th,
ce of the bride's mother, (Mrs.
glass) by Rev. Mr. Powers of
r. Marcellus Hunt and Miss
Douglass, both of West Gar-
he following Wednesday eve-
pleasant serenade was given
Hunt in their new home in
er. At an early hour several
oors and friends arrived, ac-
Mr. and Mrs. Huntington
still later a large delegation
e of Good Templars, of which
a member. A very pleasant
joyed by all present. We
y couple health and prosper-
fe, and eternal happiness in

Agricultural News.

ondent at East Skowhegan
working people never pay
ir lives than at the present
all who planted sweet corn
emuneration for their work.
ought superphosphate were
heep or other stock to buy
very few raised any corn or
used, and oxen and beef are
many years.
y has a piggery at his farm
has, averaging about 300 feet
25 wide, in which he has at
han 100 hogs.
atoes still lead. In the Bos-
ports we note that while the
st very kind is large, there
y good call for Houlton and
e, which are firm in price.
st creamery will begin ope-
ry first, at the farm of Mr.
r. It is to be started on a
at will run about 800 cows.
is always a market for
nd the product of the cream-
ady buyers.
W. Gorham, who conducts
potato business at Belfast
ter, was asked recently how
d weather affected his busi-
ied that the weather was
moving pleasantly, but the
ected in consequence. This
not affect him much as he
ed potatoes. Mr. Gorham
toes to farmers in Pennsyl-
South. His stock comes
, and is uniform in quality-
ing kept separate. Tuesday
barrels by steamer Lucy P.
rham says that farmers ob-
mmite by planting not more
a hill.
County Agricultural Soci-
ng last week, and chose the
ers: Simon A. Payson, Bel-
n B. Hunt, Belmont, and
Belfast, Vice Presidents;
n, Northport, Secretary; A.
elfast, Treasurer; Trustees,
ter Littlefield, Loretto Hay-
n, D. A. Wadlin, J. W.
Cilley, J. C. Townsend, J.
Joseph Ellis, S. T. Edge-
hayen, Harvey, F. A. Gray,
R. Cilley and S. A. Payson,
a committee to meet a com-
e Horse Breeders' Associa-
ge matters concerning the
to the latter organization.
agreed to draw up a lease.
eders' Association are to
f the grounds at all times.
unted by the Agricultural
horse stalls north of the
epair the track, and in fact
mprovements recently pro-
gricultural Association. If
Agricultural Society proves suc-
ive improvements will be
g a new grand stand.
rs of the Piscataquis Cen-
l Society held their annual
1888, and elected the fol-
for the ensuing year:
l, Robinson; Secretary, D.
Treasurer, B. F. Hammond;
tees, Thos. Daggett, Fox-
gregate, Dover; Edward Bre-
. G. Crockett, Guilford; C.
angerville; E. W. Trask,
F. Town, Monson.
ual meeting of the York
ural Society, held in Saco,
following officers were
ent, John M. Deering, Saco;
s, John W. Drew of South
Merrill of Dayton; Secre-
n Hanscom, Biddeford;
a L. Ricker, Biddeford;
s S. Andrews, James H.
; Collins Emmons, Daniel
Kennebunkport; and G. E.
o. It was voted to hold the
llowing the State Fair.
ded by C. Tibbetts of Lud-
ed one pound of butter per
ys, ending Jan. 8, 1889, be-
milk and cream for a fam-

ual meeting of the East Ed-
s' Club, last week, the fol-
hosen officers for the year
en Bearce, President; J. H.
President; H. M. Shaw, Sec-
ng fall. A committee was
e what can be done about a
ng park.
North Fairfield, who sell
the Skowhegan Butter Com-
making things lively haul-
ner use.
of establishing a creamery
Rockland, is meeting with
ragement. If the conditions
sperous one among us there
it only seems to need a lit-
push to establish so desir-
A.
meeting of the Aroostook
ety was held last week,
ing officers were elected:
Stewart, Jr.; Secretary,
Treasurer, A. R. Page;
Porter, C. H. Rideout, A.
Barnes, Jons. Benn, J. D.
e. It was voted to hold the
fair in Houlton, Wed-
sday, Sept. 25th and 26th.
hould take a deep interest
and each do his part to
show and fair a success.
On Saturday, Feb. 2d, the
ebec County Agricultural
met and began their year's
r. An unusual amount of
s the revision of the sched-
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farmers have an opportu-
g.—*Oxford Democrat.*

cure sick headache and
n. Carter's Little Liver
e talk, but truth. One pill
vertisement. Small dose.
price.

Items of Maine News.

Coal has dropped in Portland $1.50 a ton.

Mrs. Ruth Jewell of North Livmington, was one hundred years old Saturday.

Joseph Carr, one of the leading and prominent men of Bangor, died last week. His age was 81.

Rev. Joseph Hutchinson of East Otisfield, died at that place last week, at the age of 77 years.

Jesse Davis, Esq., of Lisbon, had a fall in his stable, Friday, and suffered the fracture of a bone.

The Grand Army Posts of the State are holding their annual encampment at Lewiston.

"Old General," a Gettysburg war horse, owned by Maj. Crosby of Bangor, 35 years old, died Tuesday.

Frederick Southworth, book-keeper for E. B. Drummond & Co., coal dealers, Bath, has, during the past seventeen months, filched about $3000.

Mr. Riggs of Chesterville, expects to receive about 500 cords of bark at his tannery, 300 of which was hauled on the early snows.

Irving, son of John A. Allen of Allen's Mills, stuck an iron hook into his leg while at work in the woods about a half-mile from home.

It is reported that the disabled schooner Gov. Ames, has been attached for $30,000 by the owners of the Morse, the boat which towed her in.

Captain Brown, lighthouse keeper at Pond Island, at the mouth of the Kennebec, has been blind for ten years, died Wednesday, very suddenly, of paralysis.

Mr. Charles H. Thompson, employed in the woods by Mr. Staples of Canton, had his leg terribly mangled by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge.

The shingles, wood, hay, potatoes and other products are coming into Presque Isle market this week at a lively rate. The good sledding does it.

A gang of roughs attacked the Portland Salvation Army barracks and beat and kicked Captain Watkins and Lieut. McIntosh in a brutal manner. The captain is very ill.

The Aroostook papers claim that the lumbermen kill ten deer to every one for the sportsmen in Aroostook county, and is not thought that this is a large estimate.

The schooner Lady of the Ocean, from Rockland to New York, lime laden, took fire from a leak off Chatham, Saturday. One of the sailors was killed by the fumes from the burning lime.

A sad accident happened a few days since to Mr. Elvin Williams of Hodgdon. While sliding down hill on a toboggan he severed one heel and lacerated the other. He is recovering rapidly.

While managing a line stretcher in Dresser's factory, Calais, Wednesday, Lelia May got his arm caught in the revolving machine, which wrenched it sufficiently to dislocate the elbow joint.

The fishermen around Hancock Point and Bar Harbor are making money in catching flounders for the New York market. They are caught and packed in barrels, and sell very readily in New York.

The United States Pension Agency for Maine paid out $522,000 to pensioners in December. At this rate the increase in annual payments over four years ago would be $800,000.

The Sagadahoc Gun Club of forty members are arranging to import 2,000 king birds for use on their Bath range. They will be released from traps and are expected to furnish much more sport than the clay pigeons which have been used heretofore.

Josiah Dorr of Cherryfield, while hauling wood last week, fell in front of the sled and was caught and dragged some two hundred yards, receiving injuries from which he died last Thursday. He was 63 years old.

The shoe factory at Skowhegan is fast resuming its wonted appearance. Several new lasting machines have recently been placed in position. The pay-roll Jan. 15 reaches about $3,000 in amount, and Feb. 1s exceeded that sum.

A post-office has been established at Winnecook, with William R. Whitten, postmaster. The post offices at Marston and South Sebec will be discontinued from Feb. 15 because not needed.

A Canadian farmer, John Graham, went to Portland the other day, and was robbed of his money by an Irishman. Through the efforts of the police, the money was recovered, and the Irishman arrested.

Geo. Kinney of Rockland, aged twenty-eight years, attempted suicide, Thursday evening, by shooting. The ball passed through his left shoulder. The cause of the act is supposed to be family troubles.

Mr. Paine of Madison, who lives near the center of the town, met with an accident last week. His team ran away and he was caught between the oxen and the fence in such a way as to break and crush the thigh bone.

The Davis Shoe Company of Richmond, Va., will return to Kennebunk, and occupy its former quarters. The company finds it difficult to procure skilled workmen in the South. The town of Kennebunk has offered inducements for the company to return, and the terms have been accepted.

Monday morning was about as cold as we have had this winter, the thermometer registering in Augusta ten degrees below zero, at Farmington it was 20 below, Phillips 36, Rangely 40, Livermore Falls 22, Bangor 10. The most of New England sympathized with these figures.

Varney Kimball and his son Nathaniel, of South Berwick, were seriously injured by a heavy log falling on them in the woods, Saturday. The father was rendered unconscious but recovered in a short time. The son was dangerously injured. The physician thinks he will recover.

Mr. Frederick Gould Messer, of Portland, died Tuesday. He was ninety years old at the time of his death. For 30 years he was chosen director of the National Traders' Bank. In 1880 he was chosen president, and resigned last year on account of poor health.

It is rumored that the Bangor and Piscataquis slate quarry at Brownville, is to start up soon. Messrs. Story & Wilbur of Boston, who have owned it for a number of years, have lately sold out their business, and it is thought that they have either sold or leased it to parties who will put it into operation.

E. S. Roberts of Vinalhaven, is doing an extensive business in the manufacture of horse nets for the American Net and Twine Company of Boston. Eighteen girls are busily employed, while there are outside of the house a number weaving nets in their homes. He pays out about $5,000 among the people.

List of patents issued to Maine inventors for the week, reported for us by Percy W. J. Lander, Solicitor of Patents, Bangor: Charles L. Church, Bangor, combined envelope and letter sheet; Forrester Bryant, assignor to Bryant & Bull, Dexter, wire-nail machine; Frank Haskell, Westbrook, machine for spooling yarn.

A man from Lowell, Mass., named F. J. Noyes, was arrested in Portland, Saturday, for swindling. He was selling a single incubated lozenges to dealers by a large box. The top layer was good, and the balance of the box was filled with small boxes, each containing a piece of iron of the same weight as lozenges packed in cotton.

The Camden Anchor Works having extra orders for forty large anchors of thirty-five to fifty-five hundred pounds have put on a night crew for the remainder of the winter. The Camden woolen mill started a year ago to manufacture ladies fine dress goods with three sets of machinery, and now are adding two sets. The demand is increasing for their goods.

Capt. Jotham Bradbury died at Farmington, Wednesday afternoon, at the home of his daughter, aged 98 years. He was the oldest man in the county. He served as lieutenant in the war of 1812, and had represented the Chesterville district in the legislature. For years he had filled many responsible positions. His mind was clear almost until the day he died.

Wm. R. Frost of Waterboro, visited Biddeford, Monday. William got drunk, fell down a flight of stairs into the cellar of the B. Palmer & Co.'s grocery store, and went to sleep in a box of straw. The store took fire from William's pipe and he came near being burned to death. Passers by dragged him out nearly suffocated and handed him over to the police.

Mr. Daniel Blake of Cape Rozier, while yoking his steers in the barnyard, recently, was taken with a shock of paralysis throughout his left side, and lay where he fell, unable to speak or move, until he was missed and friends came to his assistance and carried him to the house. Since the time he has nearly recovered his power of speech, but not the use of his limbs.

The citizens of Limington interested in the corn packing establishment met on the adjournment on Saturday last. L. F. Thompson, from the committee to draft and report a code of by-laws, reported a code, which was unanimously accepted. It was also voted that the above committee, with the addition of F. A. Hobson, be a committee to open a subscription book and solicit subscriptions to take stock for the purpose of erecting the plant.

Dr. J. S. Cushing, one of Skowhegan's oldest physicians, died Monday evening, at his residence. He had practiced his profession for many years in that place, and was distinguished throughout the county and State. Dr. Cushing's age was 58 years. The deceased was a former president and trustee of the Maine Insane Hospital, a member of the pensioners' examining board for the district, and has held other important positions.

David S. Parker of Mattawamkeag, died last week. Mr. Parker was well known as for many years in the employment of the European and Maine Central Railroad Companies, having been station agent of the former company when the road was first opened, at Olamon, we believe, and as the road was extended at different places along the line until it reached Mattawamkeag, at which place he was station agent until recently.

Items of General News

There was an $80,000 fire in New York Friday night.

James K. Berry was last week elected United States Senator from Arkansas.

Deep snows are causing great hardships this winter to the people of Alaska.

A motor car jumped the track at Denver, Sunday, injuring all the passengers, one mortally.

Wm. Frost of Palatine, Ill., who was bitten by a rabid dog six weeks ago, is dying of hydrophobia.

While coasting at North Adams, Mass., Saturday, Willie Reagan was run into and probably fatally injured.

A young fellow blinded a Providence jeweller with cayenne pepper Saturday, and made off with a half dozen watches.

Late Friday night fire broke out in Buffalo, N. Y., which lasted till Saturday noon, consuming $5,000,000 worth of property.

It is now pretty well understood that Senator Allison has declined a Cabinet position, preferring to remain in the Senate.

The New Home Sewing Machine Co. has retired from business on account of competition.

Wilful neglect is the verdict in the case of a Dakota child's death, whose physicians were "faith healers."

The Massachusetts House of Representatives, Tuesday, adopted the constitutional prohibitory amendment by a vote of 161 to 69.

A switch engine jumped the track near Springfield, Mo., Sunday, and three men were instantly killed and four fatally injured.

The life-size fifteen thousand dollar portrait of Abraham Lincoln, at the capitol in Washington, was carelessly torn on Friday.

The material and machinery in the large printing establishment of Rand & Avery, Boston, were sold last week by auction, and at a great sacrifice.

Fire occurred in the old building corner of Haymarket Place, Boston, known as the "Maison Doree," Saturday. The edifice was considerably damaged.

At New York, Mrs. Catherine N. Garry and her 12 year old daughter, were probably fatally burned Monday morning. The girl used kerosene to start the fire.

The total public debt is now $1,685,308,607.67; debt less cash in the treasury February, $1,121,845,973.24; decrease of debt during the month, $12,216,284.75.

The lockout of the 200 miners who struck at Spring Valley, Illinois, ten days ago, is at an end, the strikers fully conceding to the company its right to hire and discharge as many men as it sees fit.

Gen. Boulanger has written a letter to M. Paul Deroulede, President of the League of Patriots, congratulating the league upon the share it took in bringing the recent election to a successful issue.

The Montreal French chamber of commerce has adopted resolutions urging the importance of the steps being taken to increase the export of Canadian butter to Europe, and to establish direct trade and mail relations with the East Indies.

The pressure upon the Connecticut Life Insurance Company by policy holders has become so strong that it has at last been determined to prosecute Moore. He will be indicted for forgery and embezzlement within the week.

The Figaro at Paris, says that two professors connected with the Pasteur Institute have succeeded in identifying the generative microbe of diphtheria. The discovery of a preventive of this disease by means of vaccine virus, is expected to follow.

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NEW ENGLAND BREEDERS.—NEW STAKES AND THEIR CONDITION FOR THE YEAR 1889. The executive committee of the New England Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, announce the opening of the following stakes for 1889:

Stakes No. 13. Stallion Produce stake for foals of 1889, to be trotted in 1892, open to the produce of all stallions, wherever kept, owned by members, whose owners may subscribe a sum equal to the amount of the advertised service fee of such stallion for 1888, said sum to be added to the stake. Subscriptions to be sent and stallions named April 1, 1889. Stake to close and name Jan. 1, 1890. Entrance $50, payable as follows: $5 to accompany nomination; $10 Jan. 1, 1891; $10 Jan. 1, 1892; the balance, $25, 10 days before the race.

No. 14. For foals of 1888, both trotters and pacers, bred in New England, one-mile dash to harness, to be trotted and paced at the breeders' meeting in 1889. Entrance, $10, one-half to accompany nomination, balance 10 days before the race. Stake to close and name April 1, 1889.

No. 15. For foals of 1887, to be trotted in 1889, open to all animals bred in New England, mile heats, best two in three. Entrance, $50, $12.50 to accompany nomination, $12.50 to be paid July 1, 1889, $25 payable 10 days before the race. Stake to close and name April 1, 1889.

No. 16. For foals of 1887, wherever bred, to be trotted in 1889, mile heats, best two in three to harness. Entrance, $50, conditions the same as in No. 15.

No. 17. For foals of 1886 or later, wherever bred, to be trotted in 1889, mile heats, best three in five to harness. Entrance, $50, to close and name April 1, 1889; $12.50 to accompany the nomination; $12.50 payable July 1, 1889; $25 payable 10 days before the race.

No. 18. For foals of 1886 or later, bred in New England, to be trotted in 1889, mile heats, best three in five, to harness. Entrance $50, payable as follows: $12.50 to accompany the nomination; $12.50 July 1, 1889; $25 10 days before the race. Stake to close and name April 1, 1889.

No. 19. For foals of 1885 or later, wherever bred, to be trotted in 1889, mile heats, best three in five, to harness. Entrance $75, payable as follows: $18.75 to accompany nomination; $18.75 July 1, 1889; $37.50 10 days before the race. Stake to close and name April 1, 1889.

No. 20. For foals of 1884, wherever bred, to be trotted in 1889; mile heats, best three in five, to harness. Entrance, $100, payable as follows: $25 to accompany nomination; $25 July 1, 1889; $50 10 days before the race. Stake to close and name April 1, 1889.

No. 20. For pacing foals of 1887, wherever bred, to be paced in 1889, mile heats, best two in three, to harness. Entrance $50, payable as follows: $12.50 to accompany nomination; $12.50 July 1, 1889; $25 10 days before the race. Stake to close and name April 1, 1889.

No. 21. Guaranteed $500. Stake open to the world for all trotters eligible to the three-minute class at time of closing; mile heats, best three in five, to harness, to be trotted in 1889. Entrance 10 per cent. ($50) payable as follows: $250 to accompany nomination, $250 June 1, 1889, $250 August 1, 1889, $250 Sept. 1, 1889, at which date the horses are to be named. Stake to close April 1, 1889.

No. 22. Guaranteed $1,000. Stake open to the world for all trotters eligible to 2.35 class at time of closing; mile heats, best three in five, to harness, to be trotted in 1889. Entrance 10 per cent. ($100); conditions the same as No. 21.

No. 23. Guaranteed $500. Stake open to the world for all trotters eligible to the 2.25 class at time of closing; mile heats, best three in five, to harness, to be trotted in 1889. Entrance 10 per cent. ($50); conditions the same as No. 21.

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The Markets.

Report of Union Stock Market.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

WATERTOWN, Feb. 5, 1889.

Names of Drovers.	No. Cattle.	Sheep.	Veals.
W. W. Hall,	16		10
D. Linsmore,	20		36
M. D. Holt,	10	182	19
Turner & Light,	19		7
A. Farrer,	10		3
A. Rhoads & Son,	4		
F. H. Cooledge & Son,	8	"	10
J. C. Libby & Son,	24	"	29

LIVE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 2500; sheep, 12,699; hogs, 22,878; veals, 483; horses, 388.

VOLUME OF LIVE STOCK FROM MAINE.

Cattle, 107; sheep, 182; veals, 86.

1680 cattle have been shipped from the port of Boston within the last seven days. Prices remain firm. Cable gives 12 cents as top quotation for American cattle.

VISIBLE CHANGES IN QUOTATIONS.

Beef cattle.—Separate from western, there are hardly any beef cattle on the market, owners refusing to sell at current rates. The best ox to-day brings 6¼ cts. dressed weight. There may be some fine enough to bring 7 cts., but they are not in the offerings. All classes of beef are very low and dull. We give the range: 3 to 6¼ cts. dressed weight, or 1¾ to 4¾ live weight.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

With over 10,000 western sheep on the market, New England sheep are neglected, looked upon with indifference. Prices are a shade lower. The range on sheep is 2 to 4½ cts.; lambs, 4 to 7¼ cts. live weight.

HOGS.

Are lower; best country lots are worth 6 cts. dressed weight. Large shipments of western arrivals at 4 to 5 cts. live weight.

VEAL CALVES.

Prices are steady, and this is the only kind of live stock that the low priced beef market has not undermined. On account of their seasonable short supply, they hold their own and face the storm.

HORSES.

Trade very unsatisfactory, with supply increasing.

LIVE POULTRY

Is in demand in crates at 12 cts.—a good price.

SALES OF MAINE STOCK.

A. FARRER, 2 veals, 130 lbs., at 6½ cts. live weight. J. C. LIBBY, Littlefield sold a very attractive grade Holstein steer, 2 yrs. 6 in. to girth, live weight 1200 lbs., a choice animal, at $57; 5 veals, 115 lbs., at 6 cts. Turner & Light sold 1 springer at $47; 3 veals, 120 lbs., at 6 cts. W. W. Hall sold 1 pair working oxen, girthing 7 ft. 3 in., live weight 3300 lbs., at $132; 1 pair 7 ft., live weight, 3000 lbs., at $130; 1 pair 6 ft. 11 in., 2700 lbs., at $92; 1 pair 6 ft. 10 in., 2800 lbs., at $120; 13 veals, 130 lbs. each, at 6¼ cts. M. D. Holt sold 182 sheep and lambs that weighed 13,270 lbs., at 4¼ cts. live weight; 10 veals that weighed 1100 lbs., at 6 cts.; 2 Hereford two-year-old steers, good ones, at 3¾ cts., live weight 2210 lbs. I. C. Libby sold 4 extra milkers at $45 each; backward springers at $25; 2 two-year-olds at $30; 2 Maine springers at $100, the lot. A. Rhoads sold 2 cattle for work, 6 ft. 9 in., live weight 2600 lbs., at $108.

REMARKS.

The yards appear to hold Western cattle and sheep in possession of the state of Maine or New England cattle and sheep. Nearly every Western State and Territory is represented here by a yard of sheep or cattle, all in fine condition, showing their prosperity to corn and grain fields, which are essential to the production of choice mutton or beef. In conversation with J. A. Hathaway, the great New England exporter of sheep, whose stay in Western markets buys whole train loads each day to forward to this port for the foreign trade, he remarked that he had instructed his Chicago keepers to go back over his immense transactions, and see if in the last quarter of a century there was a period when beef was as low as at the present time. The search substantiates the fact that beef is lower to-day for twenty-five years past, and still settling, yet he gives it as his opinion that if the European markets continue to receive our American cattle in overwhelming numbers, and maintain a steady remunerative price, that the bottom has been touched, and prices may stiffen up. He considers it poor encouragement for eastern feeders to attempt to produce beef when he can furnish the whole world with all they want at 6 cents dressed weight. He thinks that the shipment of live cattle is fast crumbling before the unusual drain for beef, which is supplying nearly all of New England at the present time.

I. C. LIBBY.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1889.

FLOUR AND MEAL. There is no change in prices of flour, and trade is moderate. We quote fine and superfine at $2 75 @3 75; extras and seconds at 3 50@4 75. Minnesota bakers at $4 75@6 25; Michigan stone ground at $5 25@5 50; winter wheat rollers and straights at $5 40 @5 75; winter wheat patents at $6 00 @6 40, and spring wheat patents at $6 75@7 15 per bbl. Corn meal is quiet; sales of kiln dried at $2 20, granulated $2 60@2 75 per bbl., and 90@92c per bag. Oatmeal is unchanged, with sales of fine at $5 90, and cut at $6 00 per bbl. Rye flour continues firm, and selling at $4 00@4 75 per bbl.

GRAIN. The demand for corn has been moderate and prices are unchanged. We quote steamer yellow at 46¾@47¼c, and steamer quiet at 46@46¼c per bush. In oats there is a quiet trade on the spot and sales have been made on the basis of 35¾@35¾c per bushel, as to location. In futures there was one sale of 3 cars March No 2 white at 35¾c per bushel. For cash the closing prices were 35¼c bid and 35¾c asked, making the netting price 35¼c per bushel.

MILLFEED. Bran is in moderate demand, with sales of spring at $17 75@18, and winter at $19; middlings at $18@22 50, and cotton seed meal at $25 75@26 to arrive.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE. The butter market holds firm on all goods fresh made. The demand is fair, with the market quoted at: Fresh creameries, extra, in jobbing lots, 29@30c; same in round lots, 26½@ 27c for northern; western, 27@27½c; extra dairies, 25@26c; fair to good, 22@24c; @20c; ladles, 16@17c; long dairies, 17@ 18c; fresh dairies, 18@19c; selections, 27 @28c; low grade and bakers' butter, 13@ 16c.

Cheese holds steady, with the market quoted at: Good to choice full northern, 12@12½c, with choice western at 11@12c. Liverpool is lower at 58s.

Eggs are more in demand, but it is at prices fixed or adjusted by the recent auction sales. The market is quoted at: Eastern extra, 16@17c; fancy and nearby higher, according to reputation; firsts, 13 @14c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 15@16c; fresh western, 15c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 14@15c; Michigan choice, 15½@16c; selected, 15@15½c; Canada, 14@15c; held, 8@12c; limed, 10@ 12c. Jobbing price, 1c higher.

Potatoes are steady, without change in quotations, and the same is true of beans.

Apples are still dull, with the supply heavy. The market is quoted at: Baldwins, $1@$1.25; greenings, $1.25@$1.50; No. 2 apples, 60@75c. These prices are for carload lots. The jobbing and retail prices are higher.

HAY. Receipts of hay have accumulated and $17@18 per ton is a high rate for most of the receipts. The grades are dull at from $13@15. Rye straw moves off rather slowly at from $18@18 50 per ton.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BRIGHTON, Feb. 5, 1889.

Amount of live

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

My Babies.

What can be the matter with my own "Sweet Will,"
Sitting on the sofa, O, so very still?
What can be the matter with my Maud so fair,
She with eyes so sparkling, crest of golden hair?

This is not their wont to be so very quiet,
They are rather apt to get up quite a riot;
And is hardly takes one with a great surprise,
To find them both in mischief to their very eyes.

Must they sit forever in this quiet way?
Never leave the sofa to run about and play,
Never to hug mamma with their dimpled arms,
Never run to grandma to quiet their alarms.

Sitting for a picture, thus the matter stands,
Each with something pretty holding in their hands,
With a look of wonder in their eyes so bright,
Clasping their fond treasures "very, very tight."

Figures cut in marble thus they seem to be,
Not the darling babies that we used to see,
And with mingled pleasure and sadness we behold,
One little silver head and one with curls of gold.

H. M. W.

Our Story Teller.

BIVOUAC AND BATTLEFIELD.

One of the Romances Connected With the War.

"Part of the Confederate colors of the —Alabama" is the inscription under two small, discolored pieces of white and blue silk, crossed on a white background in a small, gilt frame that adorns the wall of my room, hundreds of miles from the Alabama village where I first saw the silken tokens of which the stripes formed a part. How vividly the scene breaks through the misty years, bringing back with its memories the rat-a-plan of the drums, the wild burrahs, the long lines of gray, and in those terribly earnest days of '61. Again I see the sandy road that leads through the village street, the dark, olive pines, waving in the background, the approaching lines of gray, the bayonets flashing in the bright sunshine, the mixed company of whites and negroes who, in holiday attire, having assembled to witness the presentation of the Confederate flag, which was held by a beautiful girl among a bevy of fair maidens and sober matrons, who, upon the veranda of the village inn, await, with heaving breasts and flashing eyes, the approaching column.

A few more taps of the drum, a few more measured steps, and they were with us. There was a flutter of excitement among the ladies for a moment as the halt was made, and all eyes were bent upon the colonel, who, with quick steps reached the centre of his command, facing the veranda. In an instant the beautiful bearer of the flag stepped down from among the ladies and stood before the gray-haired colonel, and in a firm voice presented the colors. "Colonel Alton, in behalf of the ladies of this village and vicinity, allow me to present to the regiment, through you, this silken emblem of our country, made by our own hands, a fitting tribute to the valor displayed in the uprising of the regiment to protect our homes."

"Ladies," responded the colonel, "in behalf of this regiment I thank you. Trust me, the flag will be held sacred by us all, and we will protect it with our lives, even looking forward hopefully to the time when, our mission accomplished, we can with honor bring it back again to Alabama."

As the colonel ended his remarks the troops presented arms, the drums sounded the long roll, and the surrounding crowd broke forth in a long, deafening cheer. When quiet was restored the colonel again spoke, turning to his men: "Alabama among us considers this flag worth his life and will volunteer to carry it?" It seemed as if there was a forward movement of the whole regiment, but like a flash of light, in front of all stepped a young man who, I think as he stood there, was the finest type of Southern manly beauty that I ever saw. "Colonel Alton!" he exclaimed, "let me carry the colors." "Why," replied the colonel, "there are abler men than you —stronger." "Not so," interrupted the young soldier, "there are none more able, nor who would do more than to save it from dishonor."

The young lady stepped quickly forward and touched the colonel lightly on the arm. "Please let Louis have it," she pleaded; "I know he will be worthy of the trust."

"Well, so be it," replied the colonel, as taking Louis Peyton's musket from his grasp he returned to its place the staff of the beautiful banner.

With a flush of pleasure Louis waved the colors over his head, while the cheers broke forth again from the bystanders, were caught up by the troops and ended in one long, tumultuous yell. As soon as possible orders were given to "stack arms," and soon the soldiers were mixed up with the populace, talking hopefully of the coming time, more dreaming of rest and ease, with a thought to Americans, like themselves, men, who perhaps on that very day, in some village of the North, were receiving from some fair hands a banner as beautiful as the dawn, and who were to march through fire and blood, o'er dusty roads, through muddy swamps, over long and weary ways to finally meet each other on battle-fields.

Suddenly was heard the command, "fall in;" then came the leave-taking, the quick tears, the smothered cry of anguish from some proper heart, the hurried steps to their places the quick commands, the rat-a-plan of the drums, the bayonets flashing again in the sunlight, the banners fluttering in the breeze, and the last good-by with many handkerchiefs, the last cheer, and we passed out of the village street, alas! how few ever to return.

We were under orders to reach a certain point to meet other troops and after a few hours' march arrived there. Under the bustle of preparation, the meeting of different regiments, and the finding of old friends, the leave-taking of the morning seemed almost forgotten. I saw our color-bearer, the centre of an admiring group who were admiring the flag which he so proudly held.

The trains were ready, the supplies issued and soon we were being whirled toward the grim theatre of war.

Engagement followed engagement, but no man looked in vain for his colors. Always at the front, cool and determined, was our color-bearer, and as one after another of the color-guard were brought back to me, I began to think, indeed, that Louis Peyton bore a charmed life. One day I chanced to meet him and told him so.

"Yes! that's so, Doc; you will never have to patch me up. I am going back to Alabama."

"I hope so, Louis," I remarked, "for our own sake, as well as that of the sweet girl who gave us the colors." He looked at me keenly for a moment out of his honest brown eyes, saw that I held his secret, and slightly laughed assent.

July 4, 1863. What a day for making history! Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Helena, the first steps of a downward grade of disaster, the end of which was Appomattox. It was extremely necessary, owing to the fact that Vicksburg and Port Hudson were doomed, that some other point on the Mississippi should be held by the Confederates, or else the Confederacy would be cut in twain.

So we were marching under orders to attack Helena, a fortified position on the west bank of the Mississippi held by about 4500 Federals under General Prentiss, while the Confederate command, under Generals Price and Holmes, numerically about twice that number. So anticipating an easy victory, as our scouts had reported the river free from gunboats, we pressed close to the Federal position on the night of the 3d, and at daybreak on the 4th we commenced the attack.

The details are history to-day; suffice it for me to say that a fog which had formed in the night, and that hung over our view, but under the sun's rays it gradually disappeared, and we beheld upon the stream one of our most powerful enemies, the then famous gunboat, Tyler, belching forth a rain of shot and shell forced the Confederate reserves from the field, and thus destroyed Beauregard's last charge in the first day's fight at Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing. She roared this day, and every roar of her guns meant death in our ranks; 650 shots in two and a half she poured into the ranks of the gray. Neither iron or steal, let alone flesh and blood, could stand under that terrible fire.

After several unsuccessful attempts to hold captured positions on the left, my regiment, with others, were ordered to charge upon a battery situated on a hill, the key of the Federal position, in hopes to gain possession and turn the guns against the boat.

The men massed in a piece of woods and advanced quickly out on the grassy clearing, which sloped gently downward into a narrow valley, then rose again to the battery.

As with wild cheers they went, the fire of every available point was brought to bear upon them. Boom! boom! whiz-z bi-bloop, the terrible shells from the gunboat tear through the ranks of gray, but still they close up and go on. The air is filled with shrapnell from bursting shells. The gunboat's sides fairly blaze with fire; still the gray lines waver not. They have reached the valley, are ascending the hill; once within the battery they are secure at least from the gunboat's shells, and they press grimly on.

I watched the scene with fearful interest, and I noted how steady the colors moved, and I thought of Louis, and felt grateful that his girl in Alabama could not see him there. A moment more and I beheld him at the parapet, and in spite of all the endeavors to prevent it, I saw the colors pass over the wall, and then there came to my ears the curses, yells and cheers of a hand-to-hand fight. I noted the Stars and Stripes which floated above the battle smoke fall to the ground, but only for a moment. Through the rift of smoke I saw it again held aloft by its brave defenders, who rallied around their beautiful banner and fought on.

A regiment of Federal cavalry, stationed close to the river, were seen to dismount, and leaving their horses to the care of a few, started up a steep, narrow path, leading to the battery, and with surprising coolness they entered the battery, and were immediately engaged in the death grapple. It was but a few moments until the Confederates broke over the parapet in retreat. As soon as the mass reached the open space again, I saw the colors of our regiment, but in an instant, amid the smoke from bursting shells, they vanished. Boom, boom, boom. The terrible shells crash through the struggling mass of gray, and in the intervals between the bursting of the shells I heard the bursting of the grapeshot, and saw the dead fall in windrows, obstructing the living. In that terrible scene our colors reappeared for an instant, and then went down.

In the maddening rush that followed I was carried from the field. No re-forming, nothing but bitter defeat, retreating, harrassed for miles by the Federal cavalry.

Being in the rear of the retreat attending to those who dropped from exhaustion, I soon found myself a prisoner to the advance of the Federal cavalry, and in looking up to the officer of the force, was agreeably surprised to hear my name spoken, and to recognize in him an old college friend. A quick grasp of the hand, a few kind words, and I started for the Federal lines under escort. As soon as I reached headquarters, I asked permission to go upon the field to assist in alleviating the suffering of the wounded, which request was cordially granted. As soon as possible and with little difficulty I reached the "Valley of Death," finding to my intense satisfaction a number of Confederate surgeons, who, like myself, were bent on aiding suffering humanity. Stumbling along, looking for those to help, I heard my name called by a brother surgeon. I hastened to his side.

"Here is your color bearer!" he exclaimed, pointing to a prostrate form which I instantly recognized as Louis Peyton. But what a change! The silken flag he had so proudly carried lay upon his breast, torn into such small strips a finger burrahed, the long lines of gray, and the dead Confederate soldier lay across his limbs, which, on the removal of the body, we found were both shattered by grapeshot. A quick examination revealed a slight movement of the heart, and quick as thought I put my brandy flask to his lips. His eyes opened, slowly, wearily; looking at me I saw he recognized me, and the old light seemed to spring up in their orbits once again. He struggled to speak, and bending low I listened.

"Doc—Doc—the colors—Doc," he hoarsely and feebly whispered.

"Yes! yes! Louis, the colors are here," I replied.

"Don't—let—them—take it—Doc."

"No, Louis, they will not take it," I answered.

He bent his head as if to thank me, and again he whispered:

"I—tore it—doc—tell—the girls—that—I L," and with a smile he closed his eyes on this world, and with the grim ranks of death had taken in our color-bearer.

In a short time I found my friend, the Federal officer, and taking him to the body, I told him the story of the flag. Leaning me abruptly, he soon returned with a burial party, and although they were burying the Confederate dead in the trenches, they gave our color-bearer single burial, leaving his flag upon his breast as they found it, excepting the two pieces in the frame here, and two more that I sent home to Alabama.

Choice Miscellany.

For the Maine Farmer.

Chapters About the Johns.—XII.

John Fletcher, or as originally named John William de la Flechiere, was born in Switzerland, September 12, 1729. In his youth the family removed to England. He was serious and studious, devoted his days to reading and his nights to meditation, and by means of memonica fixed in his mind the knowledge he had acquired. Thus he accumulated extensive erudition, and cultivated a classical taste, for which he was afterwards celebrated. His parents designed him for a clergyman, but he took a fancy for a different life, and was prevented from engaging in the service of the king of Portugal with a captain's commission, only by a warrant accidentally sealing his leg severely whilst he was at Lisbon, waiting for a vessel to sail for Brazil.

In 1754 his views began to change, and he determined to devote himself to the service of God. He conversed with other Wesleys and others, who advised him to follow the dictates of his conscience. In 1757 he was ordained by the bishop of Bangor, and in 1760 he was appointed rector of Madeley in England, near the borders of Wales. There he performed the work of an evangelist, and visited every corner of his parish warning and entreating them to repent and obey the gospel. Some increasing flocked in attendance at service Sunday morning by alleging that they could not wake in season to get their families ready, he took a bell in his hand and went about the parish to arouse them at five in the morning. His zeal gave offence to some private gentlemen, neighboring clergymen and even magistrates. Complaints were entered in his church doors charging him with rebellion and schism, and disturbing the peace. But he was a man of mild spirit, and bore these persecutions with the meekness and resignation of a Christian. "His daily walks were among the fatherless, the widows and the oppressed."

In the summer of 1769, Mr. Fletcher, with an intimate friend named Ireland, visited France, Italy and Switzerland. Passing through the south of France, he went on foot to visit the Protestants (called Huguenots) in the Cevennes mountains, whose fathers had suffered severe and repeated persecutions in the cause of truth, from the reign of Francis I in 1500 to that of Louis XIV in 1700. Returning to England, in 1770, at the request of Lady Huntington, he undertook the superintendence of her seminary in Wales for educating young men for the ministry. But as he could not agree with her in her Calvinistic doctrines, he soon resigned the position. His health becoming impaired, accompanied by the spitting of blood, he again visited Switzerland, and received great benefit from the journey.

In 1781, he once more returned to England, and meeting with Miss Mary Bosanquet, with whom he had some previous acquaintance, they were married. Miss Bosanquet's history was a peculiar one. She was a daughter of wealthy and fashionable parents, but early in life took a distaste for a gay and frivolous life, and became subject to religious impressions. She frequented the meetings of the Methodists, became one of them, and dressed plainly. When she was about 20, her father told her she must leave his family unless she would promise not to influence her young brothers to become what she called Christians. She had some property of her own, and with an older lady friend took lodgings not a way from home. Soon afterwards she and her friend opened a home for poor and orphan children, which they carried on for about 15 years. Her friend died, and by the decease of her father she came into possession of more property. Whilst she conducted the orphanage, she and her friend held meetings in the vicinity for females, and for prayer and Bible reading. She was about 40 years old when she married Mr. Fletcher, and he was 52.

Mr. Fletcher now returned to Madeley, and he and his wife opened a free school near his residence for poor children in addition to his pastoral labors. Mr. Fletcher, from the start, was in unison with the Wesleys and the Methodists, and was not one of about half a dozen clergymen of the established church who attended the Methodist annual conferences, and assisted by their fellowship and advice in the work of revival. He was the author of several valuable religious works, which met with great acceptance. But his health again failed, and in August, 1785, he died. Mrs. Fletcher survived her husband about 30 years, and died in 1815.

Mr. Fletcher united great ability and attainments with fervent piety and a mild and amiable temper and disposition. Even in controversy he used no harsh or unseemly epithets, although living in an age when theologians thought themselves, apparently, doing God service by berating and abusing their opponents. "No church," says Southey, "has possessed a more apostolic minister." "The Methodists of Fletcher," says Isaac Taylor, "was Christianity as little lowered by human infirmity as we may hope to find it anywhere on earth." "How wonderful are the ways of God!" said Wesley. "When my bodily strength failed, and no clergyman in England was able and willing to help me, He sent me help from the mountains of Switzerland, and a helpmeet for me in every respect. Where could I have found such another?" Telford says, he was "one of the keenest and at the same time most christian controversialists any church ever possessed." He was in fact the Saint John, as John Wesley was the Saint Paul, of the Methodist revival.

As Fletcher was 26 years younger than John Wesley, the Methodist societies and Wesley himself looked forward to the time when Fletcher would be called to take the place of Wesley as the leader and counsellor of the Methodist connection. But this hope was frustrated by the early death of Fletcher at the age of 56, whilst Wesley lived to be 85, preserving his vigor and activity almost to the last.

Mrs. Fletcher, after the death of her husband, continued in her benevolent and consecrated efforts to do good to others. She was a woman of rare powers of mind and energy of character, combined with ardent and devoted piety.

The life of Mr. Fletcher was written by Rev. J. Benson; that of Mrs. Fletcher, with extracts from her diary, by Rev. H. Moore.

"Servants of God, well done,
Rest from your loved employ;
The battle's fought, the victory won,
Enter your Master's joy."

H. K. B.

Speaking of inquisitive children, this is the way a doting mamma, up college way, got stuck the other evening: Inquisitive Child—What does brooklet mean, mamma? Mamma—A little brook, my dear. I. C.—Then booklet is a little book? M.—Yes, darling. I. C.—And pamphlet is a little pamph? M.—Well, er—that's different. Would you like a cookie, Winnie?

For the Maine Farmer.

Intemperance.

Mr. Editor: Last summer I was reading a newspaper giving an account of the yellow fever scourge in the city of New Orleans, and the editorial in referring to the subject described it as a fearful calamity, which was unquestionably true. But notwithstanding this fact I am prepared to say, without fear of successful contradiction, that the yellow fever scourge which has raged for the past century, with all its horror and misery, is a most insignificant subject to mention in comparison with the mighty scourge of intemperance, which has raged not only in the Southern States of our glorious union, but in the remotest corner of this inhabited globe. Wherever representatives of the human family are found, there is also found the withering and blighting curse of rum. And I am sorry to say this civilized and christianized town of Richmond, blessed as it has been for many years with Sabbath schools and sanctuary privileges, is not exempt from the demon rum, but on the contrary many of its citizens fall victims to its seductive influences each year. In consequence, families are broken up and little children are scattered to the four winds of a cold and unfriendly world.

Only think, dear reader, of an army in the United States composed of 500,000 precious souls,—a half a million in various stages of intoxication, marching to a drunkard's grave and a drunkard's hell. Yes, a drunkard's hell! for God's word informs us that a drunkard shall not enter the kingdom of heaven. The ranks of this mighty army of inebriates are being depleted by the hundreds daily; and as its victims drop from the stage of action, their places are rapidly filled by recruits. Now, I ask you, dear reader, where are the recruits? Not in the rumseller, thank God, for that is an impossibility; not the old, for persons who drink rarely attain old age,—then who are the recruits? They are the young men of our country, thousands of whom to-day are receiving at the bar their first glass of cider, beer, or other light and harmless drinks, as they choose to term it. These are the ones, though unconscious of the fact, that are being recruited by the damnable rumseller to fill the depleted ranks of the mighty army of drunkards.

In conclusion I warn you dear reader, to beware of the first glass, for if you never drink the first glass you surely cannot drink the second; if you never drink the second you unquestionably cannot drink the third, hence I warn you to beware of the first glass. Touch not, handle not the intoxicating bowl, for this is the only path in which you can travel through life and be free, entirely free, from the contaminating influences of strong drink. Remember it is the occasional tippler and not the teetotaler that fills a drunkard's grave.

GEO. T. STORER.

Richmond.

Wit, Humor, and Pleasantries.

Uncle Rastus (who has caused the arrest of his wife for assault)—I want yo' ter gib it to her, judge; gib her de limit wh de law. Dis ain't de fust time she 'saulted me.

Judge—I'm afraid, aunty, I'll have to fine you ten dollars.

Aunty—Well, yo' honah, I ain't got ten cents.

Judge (to Uncle Rastus)—It'll be ten dollars, Uncle Rastus.

Uncle Rastus (handing over the money with a bewildered look as who should say, this may be right or this may be wrong—All right, judge, dere's de money. (To wife, as they leave court together)—Dar, ole woman, I trus, dis yere 'sperience 'll l'arn yo' a lesson what yo' won' fergit.

A few days ago, during the trial of a case in Kingston, a Kingstonian was examined as a witness. After the lawyers had asked him all the questions they could think of about the case, one of them facetiously inquired about the dry goods business. "They are selling off at cost," promptly answered the witness, "every less than cost." Then as he realized that he was still on the witness stand, he earnestly added, "But I want you to understand I'm not under oath now."

"Oh John," said a tired minister's wife one day to her oldest, who like all the others, was a boy, "why were you not a little girl, so that you could help mamma?" Promptly came the answer, "Because God made me a little boy at his own glory."

A doughnut received by Josiah Tillotson of Vermont, in his Christmas stocking 65 years ago, is now on exhibition in a town in that State. Josiah reached a ripe old age, and attributes his longevity to the fact that he didn't eat the doughnut he found in his stocking.

Wonders Never Cease.—Proprietor Patent Medicine (in a hospital)—My poor fellow, I hear you met with a terrible accident on the railroad, near Smith's crossing.

Patient—Yes, I was thrown fifty feet and given up for dead.

"And when you regained consciousness you were gazing on the big rock which contains an advertisement of my stomach bitters.

Yes, sir.

Well, you have been snatched from the jaws of death, and I have called for a testimonial.

"Jennie, will you see if my bustle is straight?" whispered one damsel to another on the horse car, and just then the conductor, who was struggling with the fares at the front, lifted his hand to the strap and bawled: "All right behind?" and the girls giggled.

From Kentuckian—Say, Colonel, there's a Mormon elder down the road preachin' to a crowd o' young women an' singin' "Would I were a bird!"

Second Kentuckian—Well, I kin furnish the feathers. You git some tar to stick 'em on.

A French patriot wrote: "The tree of liberty grows only when watered by the blood of tyrants." Make it "trusts" and we endorse the sentiment.

MAINE PENSIONS. The following pensions have been granted to Maine people:

INCREASE.

John P. Bickford, Harmony.
Bradford Marshall, deceased, Calais.
Thomas Sullivan, East Brownfield.
Alonzo Holland, Centre Montville.
Jonas Hutchins, Corinna.
Wm. M. Fontason, Topsfield.
John S. Green, Brewer.
Benjamin F. Conaens, Monroe.
James C. Swan, Searsmont.
Ambrose L. Cushing, West Pembroke.
John Sloan, Dover.
Geo. E. Fisher, Dedham.
Evander S. Twaz, Newcastle.
Wm. M. Fogg, Winterport.
Thomas F. Green, Warren.
Thos. L. Wing, Wayne.
Wm. H. Poor, Red Beach.
Geo. H. Fisher, Augusta.
John E. Waite, Lagrange.
Boardman W. Curtis, Sherman Mills.
Wm. H. Allen, Calais.
George H. True, Dexter.
Joshua Black, Eastport.
Geo. W. Haskell, North Yarmouth.
Horace H. Tibbetts, East Stoneham.

MEXICAN SURVIVORS.

Joseph Cox, Kittery.
Jonathan M. Ballard, Augusta.

RESTORATION.

Charles N. Kincaid, Livermore Falls.
James Noble, South Lagrange.
Alvin Murphy, Isaacs, Portland.

REISSUE AND INCREASE.

John S. Smith, Northeast Harbor.
Henry Young, Westbrook.

ORIGINAL INVALID.

Warren O. Harlow, Freeport.
Benjamin E. Pinkham, Southbay.
Frank H. Oliver, Orono.
Joseph F. Call, Richmond.
Jos. H. Russell, Portland.
Henry Hackett, Lisbon Falls.
George W. Hall, Dover Foxcroft.
Jerry L. McIntire, York Corner.
Walter F. Bradbury, Eastport.
Alfred Stinson, North Searsport.
A. Grover, Oldtown.
James Murphy, Lisbon Falls.
Alonzo M. Fuller, Brunswick.
Elisha Mills, Vinalhaven.
Daniel W. Foss, Fort Fairfield.
Amos F. Kendall, East Jackson.
Samuel S. Varney, Springfield.
Axiel W. Putnam, Fort Fairfield.
Charles E. Perkins, Newcastle.
Stephen N. Richards, Andover.
Samuel S. Hersey, Portland.
John E. Holt, Rockland.
Howard T. Walker, Minot.
Lucius Conry, Augusta.
William H. Edwards, Togus.
Aaron N. Pratt, Penobscot Wharf.
Sumner T. Smart, Bangor.
Augustus Jack, (deceased) Richmond.
Lester H. Staples, North Lamoine.
Joseph Ellsworth, Calais.
Rufus D. Hall, Jeffery.
Chas. J. Whiting, Castine.
Henry R. Hopkins, deceased, Vinalhaven.
Alexander Pike, South Berwick, navy.
John W. Starkey, navy.

REISSUE.

Chas. W. Carson, Newcastle.
George G. Witham, Freeport.
Otis Cummings, Northport.
Hannibal A. Hathorn, North Lincoln.
Freeman Shaw, Westport.
Chas. E. Jones, Cook's Mills.
John Doyle, navy, National Military Home.
John F. Clifford, Camden.
George Cobb, Abbott.
Frederick Farquin, National Military Home.
Andrew B. Merrill, Foxcroft.
Richard C. Boynton, Damariscotta Mills.
Joseph S. Wing, Benton.
Nathan L. Hollowell, Windsor.
Calvin B. Fish, West Mills.
Demetrius A. Blanche, North Lubec.
Aaron Dudley, Gardiner.
Joseph Caro, Union.
Samuel T. Lowell, Sheepscot Bridge.
Michael McDermoth, Togus.

ORIGINAL WIDOWS.

Jane E., widow of Henry S. Hopkins, Vinalhaven.
Ellen, widow of Bradford Marshall, Calais.
Lydia, mother of Joseph Jack, Augusta.
Susan, widow of Isaac H. Freese, Bangor; minor children of Augustus Jack, Richmond and Belfast.
Anna, mother of Andrew P. Coughlin, New Vineyard.
Harriet mother of George W. Burns, Pittsfield.

A bill has been introduced into the legislature of New Jersey, and appropriately referred, declaring it to be lawful for the police to be present at Sunday ball games in that State, and making it incumbent on them to preserve order, the same way as they do on other days of the week. Lest the ball games should interfere with attendance at the churches, it is provided that no game shall be played during church hours. This is a great kindness to the clergy.

Mr. E. B. Mallett, Jr., of Freeport, has closed contracts for the building of a new summer hotel at South Freeport where a flourishing summer colony has been growing up during the past two or three seasons. The hotel is designed to accommodate all present needs, and is so planned that it may be added to at any future time.

Editor's Table.

ACROSS LOTS. By Horace Lunt. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. Price $1.25.

A most delightful book is Mr. Horace Lunt's little volume, "Across Lots," which is full of the spirit of out-doors, and of tender sympathy with Nature. The papers of which it is made up deal with the characteristics of the various seasons, particularly with the bird and insect life peculiar to each. Like Thoreau and Burroughs, Mr. Lunt is a genuine lover of the woods and fields at all times of the year. We heartily commend the volume to all lovers of out-door life, who will find its pages a source of delightful enjoyment.

That grand youth's monthly magazine, "*Wide Awake*," published by the D. Lothrop Company, Boston, never entered a year with greater evidences of prosperity. It is a publication clean and sweet in its moral influence, lively and exciting in its stories for boys and girls, and in every way an ideal publication for the boys and girls of the land. The price is 20 cts a number; $2.40 a year. Send money to D. Lothrop Co., Boston, for a specimen copy. You will like it.

The leading article in *Scribner's Magazine* for February, is Walter Scott, with a splendid picture of the notable writer. Some of the finest efforts of the best writers may be found in this number. The promises of the coming year guarantee a rich treat to the patrons of this very popular magazine, which is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, 743 and 745 Broadway, New York. $3 a year; 25 cts. a number.

MID-WINTER (FEBRUARY) CENTURY. A remarkable feature of the "Mid-Winter Century" is the opening article on "Gérôme," the famous French artist and painter of "Cleopatra." Particularly interesting is the frontispiece, which is an engraving of this master's "Napoleon before the Sphinx," a picture which is a special favorite with the artist himself, and which remains in his own possession. Other specially artistic features of this number are Mr. Cole's engravings from the originals of Simone Memmi, with accompanying articles by Mr. Stillman and Mr. Cole, in the series of "Old Italian Masters," also the fourth of Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote's Pictures of the Far West, "The Orchard Wind-Break." Two leading serial features of the midwinter number are a particularly interesting installment of the "Life of Lincoln," and a Siberian chapter by George Kennan, entitled "Exiles at Irkutsk." "Snow-Bursting Construction," by Mr. Edward Atkinson of Boston, is an article of practical directions as to the construction of buildings, partly fireproof, on the cheapest plan. Other articles we cannot now specify. Published by The Century Co., New York.

The frontispiece of "St. Nicholas," for February, is a charming drawing by Mary Hallock Foote, though the young men of our country and Joaquin Miller begins the text of the number with a poem telling how "The Gold that Grew by Shasta Town" was discovered a little girl. Arlo Bates recounts in verse the glee of Jack Frost over "The Snow Flowers." Then comes Noah Brooks' very timely account of "The White Fashe," telling in a plain and interesting way the thrilling narrative of Stanley's past achievements and probable whereabouts. The paper is illustrated by a striking portrait of the great explorer, and will give many of the older readers of the magazine their first clear idea of the state of affairs in Central Africa. The children will be delighted with the contents of this superb number.

A LARGE CALF. A large native cow, owned by L. M. Grant of Patten, dropped a calf Jan. 21, which weighed 122 lbs. (Let us hear from a larger one.) The sire of this calf is owned by C. E. Palmer of Patten, and is a large and well built grade Durham; a valuable acquisition to the place, as he has got some as pretty and promising calves as one could wish to see.

SUBSCRIBER.

The western newspapers relate the case of a dentist who tried to fill the teeth of a buzz saw. He succeeded, so the coroner thought.

Poultry Department.

"Why men purchase high priced eggs and then fail to observe the conditions necessary for the least success, is a matter of daily surprise. These eggs represent years of careful study, the purchase of expensive stock, and the greatest care and skill on the part of the specialist. To invest in one or more sittings and then not provide suitable nests for the hens seems a suicidal policy to the injury of every breeder."—*Maine Farmer, June 7.*

A partridge nests on the ground, and if not disturbed invariably hatches every egg. A hen steals her nest in the grass, the winds blow and the rains fall, in due time she marches her brood up to the door intriumphantly to be fed.

Last year I sent to A. for a setting of high priced eggs. I succeeded in raising one splendid cockerel, another feeble chick came out, but died young. This year I sent to another breeder in the same place for White Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. I furnished a beautiful nest on the ground in the shop basement, lined it carefully with straw and feathers, and for a test I put in one egg, black Langehan, from my own hens, which came out bright and strong. Another hen got three pipped, but had not vitality to get out the shell; all the rest were addled. I don't question the honesty or well meaning of the breeder, but all these eggs were not fertilized. Thus all my high hopes and aspirations, like a stick from a rocket, fall to the ground, and with them the hen fever has very suddenly and signally abated.

"Woe's me that I was ever born," said he.
Knowest thou the grief that fills my breast?"

The discouraging experience of our correspondent does not in the least detract from the position taken by the *Farmer* in June. It only shows that breeders must maintain the vitality of their breeding stock. This purchasers of eggs have a right to demand, as well as the purity of the stock. In spite of all that can be done, eggs will not always hatch after being transported one or two hundred miles. It is a fact that the work done by the specialists is worthy and demands recognition, but it is equally true that there are obligations resting on him to give a fair return for the money received. The great danger in keeping pure bred stock is that they will be so fed that they will be in exhibition shape continually, and because of over stimulation unfitted for the work of breeding. To produce a healthy chick, the parent stock must be in perfect health. This means not only free from disease, but full of virile energy. The breeder who secures this must not be too particular about the fancy condition of his flock. Health depends not only on food, but exercise. Work, constant, steady work, is necessary to maintain the energies and enable the developing of the complete egg.

We have retained the above letter until the present time, that the lesson it teaches may be taken home by the breeders, and the pens and birds put in shape before the breeding season opens this year. The Maine prize paid for eggs for hatching should entitle one to those from healthy, rugged stock. Eggs should be tested before any are shipped, and the fact of fertilization thoroughly demonstrated. Now is the time to attend to these matters. If the male is not up in condition, remove him and substitute another. Secure fertile eggs first, then by good feeding and watching keep up the standard of vitality. This applies especially to the larger breeds, the smaller ones being more active, are more easily kept in condition. The poultry industry will receive more attention the coming year than ever before, because there is a sure measure of profit, while the field for successful operations elsewhere seems to be narrowing rapidly. Those intending to raise large numbers of early chicks, or to sell eggs for hatching, should set at work at once to put the breeding pens in condition to insure a fair batch every time.

Here is the secret of the business. We must not wait until the hens are out to grass before the eggs hatch. It is too late for the greatest profit. The chicks must be hatched during April or the first of May, and to secure these the old stock must be in prime condition, not fat, but healthy.

A correspondent asks whether or not we would advise him to inbreed. Indiscriminate inbreeding will surely destroy all good qualities, and the breed will become extinct. At the same time there is no way to fix the type of a breed save by properly mingling the blood of the same family. If the male is strongly bred, and it is found that his progeny are invariably better than the old stock, then surely no one should hesitate about using him in connection with his own pullets, thus throwing into the second year's flock 75 per cent. of his blood. If the line of merit is on the side of the hen, then breed one of her own cockerels to her, and so secure the same per cent. of her blood. In this way we bring into prominence special virtues possessed by the individuals. Supposing that the old stock was but common in its nature, then we should intensify those qualities not desired. Inbreeding should not be done to perpetuate some distinct trait in the individual bird used. No matter how choice the parent stock, the desired result will not follow the mating of brother and sister. The worth of pedigree is as great with our poultry as with the Jerseys, and the same attention should be given to it. If a male bird was used a second year on his own pullets because of his size, shape or ability to transmit laying qualities, then the succeeding year a male should be procured that had been bred in the same line, but had received fresh blood from the side of the hens. Following this systematic course a few years, surprising results will be secured. The heavy records made by certain families have been secured in this way. There is no loss of vigor. Fresh blood is added, but always with a purpose and a knowledge of what it is, as well as what is wanted. This may be thought too much of a task for the farmer, but the contrary is but slight. All that is necessary is the confining of the best hen of the flock where her eggs may be secured and saved for hatching purposes. In this way a brood of own brothers and sisters would be secured, and this is the foundation on which a family may be created that will excel in all the traits desired. Intelligent inbreeding is the sure avenue to success, while careless or indifferent matings can only bring failure and disappointment. In all this work be sure that the male brought in to give the blood, has those traits and type from stock known to have size, substance, and an egg record satisfactory to the purchaser.

While the farmers of the East are saving many dollars in hay and grain because of the continued mild weather, they are not realizing from the sale of eggs so high a price as usual. The mild days of December and January have caused the hens to turn their attention to nest hiding, and eggs are in abundance and very cheap in the leading markets. If they will continue to turn out the "shell fruit" until June, the measure of profit will be as great as usual, but when the cold weather comes, as come it will, special attention must be given them or they will cease operations.

Young Folks' Column.

NOTE. The boys and girls will notice that we have omitted the publication of some of the riddles which they send. It is because they have already appeared in this column, and are a little chestnuty.

EDITOR.

Mr. Editor: It is rather late to tell about Christmas, but better late than never. We had a Christmas tree here; there were quite a number present. I had a mug, tumbler, book, mat and glass dish; and for others, dishes, tumblers, tidies, boots and rubbers, brushes, cushions, pop corn, corn balls and candy. School is keeping, has kept eight weeks; Wilbur Wilkins teaches; are having a nice school; shall go through my big geography, and am hoping to go through my physiology and arithmetic; school is to keep four weeks more. I have been reading a book about Yellowstone Park, which my cousin brought from Montana. It tells of geysers. There is one where you could throw in soiled clothing, and it would come out clean—there is something in the water that cleanses—and it tells of paint pots and boiling springs. They also brought pictures of Butte—one, a million cords of wood, all piled ready, and a church; and another, a crushing mill. I will send a pattern of edging: Diamond edge—Cast on nine stitches. 1st row—Knit three, narrow, over, narrow, knit one. 2d row—Knit one. 3d row—Knit two, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit three, over, knit one. 4th row—Plain. 5th row—Knit one, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit one, narrow, over, narrow. 6th row—Plain. 7th row—Knit three, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit one, narrow, over, narrow. 8th row—Plain. 9th row—Knit seven, over, narrow, knit one, narrow, over, narrow. 10th row—Plain. 11th row—Knit five, over, narrow three together, over, narrow. 12th row—Plain. I would like to have any one send me some wide lace. Will close with a riddle:

On a hill there is a mill,
Around the mill there is a walk,
Now I have mentioned the name of some large city.
Now I finally have ceased altogether.

ANNA M. PHILLIPS.

Dear Editor: It has been quite a long time since I wrote for the *Farmer*. My papa is at home now; he was in the woods this winter. Christmas I got a silk handkerchief, an apron, a box of soap, a handkerchief, a picture book, a box covered with sheils, a hand glass, a hair ribbon, a pair of slippers, a lead pencil, a gold ring, a gold bracelet, a veil, a work basket, a pen, a box of stationary and two nice books. We have got a sick colt, her name is Goldie. I was out to my Uncle Will's, and stayed three weeks. My sister Willia has been out there three months; she was home yesterday, but went back again. I am not going to school now.

Houlton. NATALIE L. MOORE.

Dear Editor: My father has taken the *Maine Farmer* for seven years, and I think it is very interesting. My school closed two months ago; it is about half a mile from home. I have seven sisters and two brothers; three of my sisters are nuns, one is married and the others are at home. One of my brothers is studying law and the other is at home. Some of the girls and boys tell what they can do, so I will also tell you what I can do. I can wash, cook, make beds, sweep, knit, make rugs, and many other things. I will close now by sending a riddle: Who is high mounted, shortly dressed, that calls the people on every side? MARGARET A. KEEGAN.

Van Buren.

Dear Mr. Editor: I am a little girl eleven years old. This is my first letter for the *Farmer*. I go to school; it has kept eight weeks, and will keep four weeks longer. I read in Ann Hiver and the Bible, study geography, arithmetic, spelling, writing and physiology. My teacher's name is Alice Davis; I like her very much. For presents, Christmas, I got a cloak and a book, a pair of stockings and a pocket book, and a silk handkerchief. I have three sisters and one brother. I have a heifer. We have got three cats. I think the answer to Flossie Marcia's riddle is an egg. EVA MORRILL.

Chelsea.

Dear Editor: I am a little girl ten years old. I go to school and study reading, spelling, arithmetic, and writing. We are going to have an exhibition at the close of the term. I made a quilt and finished it before I was eight years old. I am now doing some crazy work, and have begun another quilt. Christmas I got a dress, a boot of cologne, a handkerchief, a collar, a book and a comb. The answer to Susie Grey's riddle is a nut. I will send a riddle: Round as an apple, black as a coal, tell me this riddle or I will pull your hair.

So. Berwick. LIZZIE H. LADD.

Dear Boys and Girls: I am a boy fourteen years old. I live on a farm and go to school. I read in the fifth reader, study arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, physiology, spelling and writing. I build the fires at our schoolhouse this term. In the winter, after my school finishes, I go to my grandfather's, thirteen miles from here, and help him water the cattle and do the chores. He drives a milk cart, and I stay at my grandfather's until my school begins in the spring. WALT